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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PROGRESS OF TRANS-AFRICA HIGHWAY REPORTED

AB151056 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Report by Hubert-Marie Djamany]

[Text] Bangui, 15 Dec (AFP)--The trans-Africa highway, a proposed main road fully up to international standards linking Lagos on Nigeria's west coast to the Indian ocean port of Mombassa--3,200 miles (5,000 kilometres) as the crow flies--has shown significant progress in most participating countries.

Central African Transport and Civil Aviation Minister General Paul Mbangui yesterday predicted the route would be the pride of the continent at the opening of a preliminary meeting here of officials of the Administrative Council of the ten-month-old trans-African highway authority.

The different member states and undertakings involved in the scheme have progressively established the institutions to manage communication links across Africa from east to west and north to south to fill the gaps existing in Africa since independence, General Mbangui noted.

The officials meeting here are to discuss a report on progress between February 23 this year and September 1, consider amendments to the highway authority's statutes and proposals affecting its internal workings, and debate the proposed programme and budget for next year.

The Administrative Council itself will look forward even further, to 1984, when most of the highway and its link roads are expected to be complete.

The sections of the highway in the countries at each end, comparatively prosperous Kenya and Nigeria, are already in existence. Kenya is widening and strengthening the carriageway to bring it up to international standards and is preparing to bring signposting in line with the system agreed for the whole highway, while Nigeria is upgrading its relatively short section to a four-lane motorway, with provision for six lanes.

At the other end of the scale Zaire, which accounts for a quarter of the total length of the highway, has so far completed only five percent of its section. The country is teetering on the edge of bankruptcy and the trans-Africa is low in its scheme of priorities.

Even so, four mechanised roadbuilding teams are planned to be established in 1982 to work on the highway on a permanent basis.

Other countries severely affected by economic difficulties and internal unrest have done better. Uganda has completed 60 percent of its share of the main highway and 76 percent of the link roads, while central Africa has achieved 25 percent and its efforts are increasing thanks to aid from international financial bodies.

Of other countries Cameroon has completed 38 percent of its section of the main highway and 36 percent of link roads, and has made the project a national priority.

Congo has built 17 percent so far but the current roadbuilding programme is planned to increase this by a large margin next year.

Other countries associated with the project by building feeder roads from their own territory to the main highway route have also done well. Burundi's system is finished, and the roads are to be enlarged to allow trucks to pass at any point.

Rwanda has built 46 percent of its feeder roads and expects to complete them all by 1984, Equatorial Guinea has built 52 percent and Gabon has given priority to four schemes to boost its current 17 percent achievement.

Chad had completed 14 percent of its share, but lack of maintenance during the civil war is thought to have virtually cancelled this out by now, while Sudan's 12 percent figure--the latest available--is not up to date.

Officials of the trans-Africa highway authority have made numerous approaches to international bodies and individual governments for finance following the firm undertaking by all participating countries and associates to complete the route.

Belgium is paying for the preliminary studies on the project, the United Nations development programme is contributing a million dollars to the authority's 1982-83 budget, and Italy, France and West Germany are providing technical assistance in the form of expert consultants.

Next year is expected to see even greater efforts to secure the necessary financial aid to provide the authority with the technical expertise and data necessary to move the project further towards completion.

CSO: 4700/414

ANGOLA

USSR REPORTED SETTING UP NEW SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Russia is setting up a new fleet in the South Atlantic, based in Angola, to watch the movements of tankers, particularly those bound for Western Europe and North America from the Persian Gulf.

This astonishing disclosure was reported in London yesterday and confirmed by Royal Navy Fleet Headquarters.

The new Russian fleet will be based at Luanda, the Angolan capital.

The move is regarded by the West as extremely serious because Western navies have no forces in the area and no bases from which warships could operate, apart from Gibraltar.

In the past few weeks, several very senior Russian naval officers have been flying into Luanda and there has been a considerable increase in radio traffic between Moscow and Angola.

A modern Krivak-class missile frigate has been lying for a long time at Luanda, possibly to provide both a headquarters and secure communications centre for visiting senior officers.

Earlier this year the Russian naval presence in west African waters had dropped to one minesweeper and two auxiliaries.

Intensive

Now the total is four or five warships and a similar number of auxiliaries.

In the 1960s, before the setting up of a Russian squadron in the Indian Ocean, there was intensive activity by senior officers in the area, including a visit to India by Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Russian Navy.

Moscow's move poses a very serious problem for the British and American navies because the Royal Navy, under the latest cuts, cannot provide even a token presence. The South Atlantic lies outside NATO's geographical area.

Simonstown--the only fully equipped naval base on the Cape sea route--has been out of bounds to American warships since the late 1960s and all cooperation between the Royal Navy and South African Navy ceased with the arms embargo.

ANGOLA

POOR WORKING CONDITIONS AFFECT INFORMATION WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Joao Serra: "We Have No Telephones"]

[Text] We have practically no telephone service in the offices of our paper since the last heavy rains that fell during the week-end just past.

I make this statement with equanimity, since this is not the first time that we are left without communication with the rest of the city and the country, a naturally serious situation because we do not happen to be a shoestore or a garage or even a government department where even those problems requiring a rapid solution can be left for the next day. On the contrary, we are an organ for mass communication, where work has to be transacted every day rapidly and accurately, and cannot be conducted, obviously, through the dispatch of a messenger riding a motorcycle.

For us, the telephone and the telex are indispensable. Without a telephone, there is no rapidity nor actuality. Time is lost, the paper comes out late and readers are cheated, because they can only find us when the sun is high in the sky and the few roosters left in our city have fallen silent long ago.

We hereby appeal to the CTT [Posts, Telegraph and Telephone] maintenance teams to be so kind as to visit our office and repair our telephones. Our only line open at this time is the number 38928.

After all, this affair of telephones is an old problem. Our lines and our telex are sometimes cut off because we have neglected to pay ridiculous amounts such as 40 kwanzas, and other times, technical difficulties completely destroy our professional life.

I do not know if the CTT have a priority list to repair damage to lines. But I believe that in circumstances such as these they should not forget the importance of information organs or the dynamic way in which we have to work if we want to publish our paper on time with rapid and quality information on a variety of subjects.

However, this question of telephones is only one of our preoccupations. The lack of air conditioners, which at times makes us work in our offices half-naked, is still another problem of relative seriousness that affects us daily, especially at this time when the hot weather is upon us.

True, air condjtioners are not easy to find on our market. But we are compelled to work in rooms that turn into veritable ovens throughout the day. We must, therefore, ask: Is there no one, in our marvelous city of Luanda, who could afford us the opportunity of acquiring some of these appliances?

Naturally, heat affects everyone, but when one works at a task theoretically aimed at millions of people, a certain peace of mind is necessary, and this is not fostered by excessive heat. Our good or bad disposition is necessarily reflected in what we write and in our view of things. There is no doubt that intolerable heat is a bad advisor....

So there it is: without telephones and air conditioners, we are reduced to our rock-bottom possibilities, when we truly would like to always do our best.

CSO: 4742/117

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE TELEVISION SHOW DENOUNCED FOR INACCURACY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Portuguese radio and television broadcast on 17 November a television program that completely disregarded truth and was seriously offensive to the People's Republic of Angola; the program was presented in the context of the maneuvers and plans of the reactionary forces aimed at obstructing the development of cooperation between Angola and Portugal.

This program, called "large-scale reporting," was denounced by Angolan Ambassador Adriano Sebastiao.

Moreover, progressive groups in Portuguese society immediately reacted against the broadcast of such a program. Among them can be noted the paper O DIARIO, the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), the Portugal-Angola Association (APA) and Antonio Arnaut, the socialist deputy.

O DIARIO editorialized on 20 November: "This time the limits were exceeded. Portuguese radio and television and Ms Maria Elisa presented a program that constitutes a frontal attack on the People's Republic of Angola. The intention to offend, insult, culminate, and disinform was transparent."

In a communique published the same day, the APA corroborated the O DIARIO opinion, noting that "Portuguese television abused the good faith of the Portuguese, who were treated to such a distorted reportage that went as far as to affirm that the UNITA controls entire provinces of Angola."

The PCP vehemently condemned the program and noted that "the provocation against the People's Republic of Angola cannot be prescinded from many other acts aimed at obstructing the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Portugal and Angola."

The PCP added that this reportage, broadcast by a state information organ directly controlled by the government, constitutes a serious provocation against the People's Republic of Angola.

In the view of Antonio Arnaut, member of the Portuguese Socialist Party (PSP), "the poor timing of this recent program is very strange and has already caused some diplomatic problems." He noted that "Portuguese radio and television once again proved that it has no perception of its historic task nor a feeling for the national interest."

The paper JORNAL, in turn, in a commentary entitled "From Small-Scale Reportage to the Big Documentary," notes that "it is necessary to respect the dignity of the Angolan people and government--which is recognized by Portugal--and to be

minimally honest and well informed. Moreover, the justified protest registered by Ambassador Adriano Sebastiao should not have been relegated to the late evening news, when the program in question was aired to a maximum audience." Therefore, the paper notes, "Angolans have a right to feel insulted."

CSO: 4742/117

ANGOLA

ABSENCE OF PRICE SETTING, CONTROL QUESTIONED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Who controls prices in Angola? Who passively permits that in Luanda citizens are forced to pay 10 times the price for products distributed by the state? Who allows Luanda market women to form a sort of trade within which products are kept at the same price level all year without regard to changes in supply and demand?

These are questions that could be considered impertinent or unnecessary. Whoever asks them regularly shops on the speculative market for daily sustenance needs at inadmissible prices. However, how else could the man in the street purchase a bit of what he needs every day in order to avoid resorting to the capital's restaurants where food is bad, expensive and insufficient?

Luanda is a city whose surroundings produce (or should produce) a little of what generally is lacking. But around Luanda whatever is produced is sold at exorbitant prices and people's last resort, generally speaking, is to buy on the speculative market.

Potatoes cost 200 kwanzas for barely half a dozen? One buys them.

Tomatoes cost 200 kwanzas for five or six? They are bought at this price.

Can onions be bought, at this time of plentiful supply, only if purchased together with some other item? Both items are indeed purchased.

The newsman has no tomatoes at home? He must go to the black market too, even if tomorrow he will inveigh against speculation.

Regrettably, we must reach the conclusion that whoever sets and controls prices frequently forgets that in Angola the minimum salary has no relation whatsoever with the prices demanded on the black market.

What is the good of noting that speculation is increasing daily, if we ourselves are the ones who feed it out of absolute necessity? And if all these products that can only be bought on the black market could be found at more normal prices, the same people could eat better and cheaper.

Let us think about it.

CSO: 4742/117

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

USSR FISHERIES DELEGATION--A delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries headed by Deputy Minister Yuriy Bystrov has been in Luanda since last Wednesday for a 3-day visit to the People's Republic of Angola. Upon arrival at the "4 de Fevereiro" international airport, the Soviet deputy minister stated that his visit to Angola is related to the Angolan-Soviet meeting in the field of fisheries and is aimed at strengthening and broadening the cooperation in this sector between the two countries. The Soviet delegation was received at the airport by the national director for the fishing industry, Vasco Martinho and by the Soviet ambassador in Angola, Vadim Loguinov. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nov 81 p 4]

BULGARIAN VETERANS COOPERATION--The vice president of the Bulgarian Veterans' Committee against fascism and capitalism and Jose Francisco Tuta "Ouro de Angola," state secretary for veteran affairs, have signed a project agreement on the reinforcement of relations between the two organizations. This agreement was published in Luanda on Sunday; it notes that the Bulgarian side will study the possibility of providing assistance to the state secretariats for veteran affairs in the solution of health problems affecting veterans wounded in the war and of professional training for war orphans. The two organizations agree to intensify contacts and exchanges in order to broaden bilateral cooperation. The president of the Bulgarian veterans' committee against fascism and capitalism has already returned to Sofia. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 p 3]

CRIME IN MALANJE--The Province of Malanje is living through a troublesome situation because of the wave of thefts that has seriously affected that territory and has caused panic among the people. Since the second of October, there has been a marked increase of attacks against commercial enterprises, residences and even party installations. The fight against these saboteurs who are strenuously attempting to stop the progress of our revolution and jeopardize the gains of the people has become the constant preoccupation of provincial authorities. Ludy Kissassunda, Malanje provincial commissioner and member of the party's political bureau noted: "We must fight against these criminals and we feel sure that they will be arrested. At this time, two of them are in the hands of justice and the rest will do so sooner or later. The entire population, at all levels, must cooperate with security and Interior Ministry forces to detect them." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 4]

NO 'SPECIAL SHOPS' SALES--Minister of Domestic Trade Gamaliel Gaspar Martins announced yesterday to ANGOP [Angolan News Agency] that sales in industrial hard and soft goods stores have been temporarily suspended because of a number of irregularities. The minister noted that these irregularities are related to the disorganization reigning in some departments and that a number of workers made it a practice to be the first to acquire the items put up for sale. Sales were, therefore, temporarily suspended and the Ministry of Domestic Trade has scheduled a meeting for today with the participation of the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola]. Gamaliel Martins asked information organs to enlighten the workers on this question. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 9]

USSR COOPERATION--Moscow--A total of 11 projects of importance to the national economy were initiated in the People's Republic of Angola with assistance from the Soviet Union within the past 6 years, the state committee for foreign economic relations announced in this city. Other projects, among them two state agricultural enterprises, three oil tank complexes in Malanje and Porto Amboim, as well as irrigation installations are presently under construction. Additionally, a series of road and railroad bridges are being built with the participation of Soviet construction organizations. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 9]

DOS SANTOS IN ZAMBIA--Lusaka, 11 Dec (ANGOP)--The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, arrived today in Lusaka at 0740 (Angolan time) for a working visit to Zambia, at the invitation of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. During his stay in Lusaka, President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos will hold talks with his Zambian counterpart on problems of common interest and particularly on questions relating to the situation in southern Africa. The Angolan leader is accompanied on his visit by Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of defense; Afonso Van-Dunem Mbinda, Central Committee secretary for external relations; Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo, head of the reconnaissance department of the general staff of the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola, and by other high functionaries of the cabinet of the president of the republic. President Dos Santos was welcomed on arrival at the Lusaka International Airport by Kenneth Kaunda, Zambia's head of state, and leaders of Zambia's United National Independence Party and the government. After the official ceremony at Lusaka International Airport, President Dos Santos left for the official residence at State House. [Text] [AB111218 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1050 GMT 11 Dec 81]

MARITIME TALKS WITH ZAIRE--Luanda, 15 Dec (ANGOP)--The second session of the Angola-Zaire Joint Commission has been meeting in Luanda since Monday. The agenda of the meeting consists specifically of questions relating to maritime trade on the Zaire River. Yesterday, the delegations from both countries heard the report of the outgoing chairman and witnessed the handing over of office in accordance with decisions on the organization and functioning of the special joint commission. The Zairian delegation, which has been in Angola since Sunday, will travel today to Soyo in Zaire Province where it will visit the Moita Seca and Kissanga lighthouses. The delegation is expected to return to Luanda Wednesday morning. In the afternoon the meeting will resume with the reading of the report of the Angolan delegation. [Text] [AB151151 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1022 GMT 15 Dec 81]

BRIEFS

BORDER TALKS WITH NIGERIA--The meeting of the joint Benin-Nigeria commission for the demarcation of borders between the two countries opened this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The opening session was jointly presided over by our minister of public workers, construction and housing, Comrade Gado Dirigissou; and the minister of state in the Ministry of Public Works and of National Survey of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In his speech Comrade Gado Dirigissou first of all welcomed the Nigerian minister and his delegation. He then recalled the recommendations of the technical subcommission entrusted with the demarcation of borders between Nigeria and Benin during its meeting in Lagos last July. [Text] [AB0102143 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/334

STEENKAMP, 'POWER BEHIND PRESIDENT,' RETIRES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 16

[Article by Wilf Nussey]

[Text]

LAST WEEK in the Botswana capital of Gaborone a man cleared out his desk drawers, said goodbye to his secretary and when he closed his office door behind him for the last time, also closed it on an extraordinary African career.

By Wilf Nussey
GABORONE

His departure on leave in India and England before retirement went almost unnoticed except in Botswana, where it was marked by a big town hall farewell, great sadness among a wide circle of colleagues and friends and matching jubilation in an equally wide circle of critics and enemies.

His name is Phillipus Lourens Steenkamp — "Phil" to just about everybody — and as the last white man to hold real executive power in a black African government, he has wielded unique influence in the Southern African sub-continent.

Mr Steenkamp (49) was permanent secretary to Botswana's first prime minister and then president, Sir Seretse Khama, and then to his successor, the current President Quett Masire.

The title of secretary is misleading. For some 12 years Mr Steenkamp has been the president's right-hand man as head of the civil service, chief executive, adviser to the cabinet and holder of a series of other ex officio

positions such as tender board chief, foreign negotiator and an interpreter of the national laws.

Many people both inside and outside Botswana (especially the suspicious Afrikaans press in South Africa fascinated that an Afrikaner should hold such a vital job in a black state) believed he was the manipulator of President Khama and some accused him of being a dictator.

Nobody, however, could dominate the powerful personality of President Khama and Mr Steenkamp was never a policy-maker. His task was to ensure that the decisions of the cabinet, vice-president and president were carried out to the letter.

It gave this lean tall young man of restless energy broad and awesome administrative powers in a new nation struggling to assert its sovereignty and neutrality in a region increasingly torn by racial conflict.

Totally intolerant of

fools, highly impatient and with a sharp and decisive mind, Mr Steenkamp made many enemies simply by doing his job well. He never made decisions because he thought they would be popular, he says, but because he believed they were right.

His severest critics respect his efficiency and they include some very tough negotiators such as the South African officials with whom he thrashed out a better customs union deal for Botswana, the Rhodesians he had to deal with over their railway running through Botswana, the Anglo-American, De Beers and other mining companies exploiting Botswana's mineral assets, and top representatives of many other countries.

Another thing his critics and many of his enemies agree on is his tremendous loyalty to Botswana, of which he has long been a citizen.

He has no intention of leaving it and next year will start a new and wholly different career as head there of the Shell Oil Company's marketing operations.

His successor in the president's office will be Mr Festus Mogae (42), an economist, president of the Bank of Botswana, and before that with the World Bank for four years. He was previously permanent secretary to the ministry of finance and development planning.

There is no doubt that in the past decade Mr Steenkamp has played a singular role in shaping Botswana's success within the framework created by Sir Seretse and Dr Masire of a neutral, moderate and free enterprise democracy.

It has often led him into hard confrontation across the negotiating tables with radical black militants from the north, the do-or-die white militants of UDI Rhodesia, and the formidable representatives of Pretoria.

And often he has been wrong, like the time in 1978 when South Africa-Botswana relations reached a deep low because of ill-chosen statements he made after the tragic, never fully explained shootings in the Tuli Block of three young South Africans.

But his overall success is reflected in the fact that Botswana still firmly maintains its democratic institutions, neutral status and pace of development.

He has also been very tough internally, as civil service chief, responsible for discipline. He has ruthlessly rooted out corruption and inefficiency so that today the country enjoys one of the best bureaucracies on the continent.

His background hardened him for the job. Born in Kenya of Afrikaner settlers in the Eldoret area, he was schooled in Nairobi then took his law degree at the University of Natal between 1950 and 1954.

He joined the British colonial service and came to Botswana in 1955 as a district officer, rising to district commissioner, who is virtual master of all he surveys in his area.

He was DC at Francistown in 1963 when that remote, sun-bleached hamlet burst into world headlines with the arrival of Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe, the two Rivonia trialists who escaped and fled across the border.

Mr Steenkamp promptly clapped them in the local jail — for their own security. He was right because South African agents or militants mounted several attempts to get them back, tempers ran high and a Dakota aircraft was burned on the local airfield.

Francistown became a hot area as more South African refugees, mostly black, came across the then wide open border.

As a British protectorate Botswana could not send them back even had the authorities wanted to.

Confrontations reached their peak when unknown operatives blew a large refugee centre just outside Francistown to rubble, but eased off when South Africa began closing the border and more so after Botswana independence in 1966.

Mr Steenkamp had met Sir Seretse when the paramount chief returned to Botswana in 1966 from semi-exile in Britain for daring to marry a white. They got to know each other better in 1968 when Mr Steenkamp was made permanent secretary for home affairs.

The next year he was made administrative secretary in the president's office, then permanent secretary. Until the president's death they had a remarkably close and smoothly functioning relationship.

"If Seretse Khama said get something done, I got it done. He was not a details man, but he was a very intelligent chap.

"He very rarely gave a direct order, which is what I found most disconcerting. At the end of a meeting he would say I think this or that, and you knew bloody well what he wanted you to do.

"If you displeased him he told you, but gently."

When the job came up Mr Steenkamp warned of the political hazards of the president having a white man so close to him and with such administrative power. But Sir Seretse never once wavered in backing him — thus displaying rare tolerance in a man previously so vilified by whites.

With both Presidents Mr Steenkamp has travelled widely and met an impressive array of world and local leaders: Korea's Kim Il Sung, Queen Elizabeth, Pierre Trudeau, President Ford, Australia's Fraser, New Zealand's Muldoon, John Vorster, Milton Obote, Dr Nyerere, Dr Kaunda, Mr Mugabe, Ian Smith, P K van der Byl, China's Hua Kuo-feng, Indira Gandhi, Jim Callaghan, Margaret Thatcher, Harold Wilson ... the list goes on and on. But none of it has changed him.

Phil Steenkamp is still the very same character I first met in 1964 — a determined but erratic golfer, a man who enjoys an occasional night out on the tiles with good friends, a lover of the huge solitude he finds on hunting trips in the Kalahari.

He lives in a very ordinary house in Gaborone with his South African wife, Heather, and five-year-old son.

BISSAU CONGRESS' RESOLUTIONS SEEN ILLEGAL, HARMFUL

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Relations between states are determined through rules perfected over centuries and on the basis of concepts that favor conviviality among peoples and that have been transformed into laws accepted and respected by the international community.

Such rules and laws are observed even under conditions of tension and disputes. Even war--the ultimate expression of disagreement--has its rules.

The non-interference in the domestic affairs of each country is one of the basic principles of the entire legal edifice regulating international life.

Since respect for international codes concerns all the members of this community and since its observance depends, after all is said and done, on harmony and peace, leaders of the various countries are all interested in doing so.

Party congresses are held all over the world, the result of the legitimate concern of each people to find the organizational methods best suited to its state.

Therefore, there is nothing out of the ordinary in the PAIG"C" congress in Bissau.

However, since part of the resolutions issued from the congress exceed this aspiration and figure as shameless intervention in the internal affairs of Cape Verde, they cease to be normal and should be seen in a context of illegality and disrespect for the laws of international conviviality, and for this very reason are denounced as a threat to international harmony and concord.

It was decided in Bissau to include the name of Cape Verde in a partisan acronym that has nothing to do with our independent and sovereign country that has already voluntarily affirmed its determination not to remain tied to a binational party, perceiving that the political postulate on which this characteristic was based had disappeared with the 14 November coup, perpetrated by the very individuals who are now attempting not to assume the responsibility for the breaking of such a postulate: the unity between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau.

An attempt is being carried out in Bissau, 1 year after the coup, to forget the facts and impose a horrendous abstraction to international opinion: in the process, Cape Verde and its leaders are presented as the guilty party.

During the PAIG"C" congress in Bissau, an attempt was made to transform Cape Verde and its people as just an appendage to the struggle for national liberation, performing no other function than to wait for the results of the sacrifices of all those who gave the best years of their life to the fight against an archaic system of colonial domination.

In Bissau, it was abusively decided to "take the people of Cape Verde under the protection of a Guinean party," as if the Cape Verdians were considered unable to provide their own organization.

In Bissau, during the congress of a political party, a genuine commercial operation was transacted: a firm with a respected and internationally acknowledged letterhead was transferred, maintaining the same title and promising better service to customers.

In Bissau the most elementary rules of international law were disregarded.

In Bissau the same arguments to justify the 14 November coup were maintained and in the same vein as at that time, the expulsion of some of the best leaders of our party and state from a party with which they have no connection was decreed.

The Bissau resolutions and the disregard of all the rules of international law suggest a number of reflections and an equal number of questions:

Does Bissau think it can legitimize the "C" of the Guinean Party?

Is it possible that in Bissau, some forces that have deliberately and systematically pursued the intention of destroying political figures and national heroes of both countries have the same designs against Cape Verde?

What obscure intentions are behind the insistence on keeping Cape Verde tied to a Guinean party acronym?

The establishment of the PAICV, the historical heir to Amílcar Cabral, constitutes, at an international level, the only solution for the establishment of normal relations between the countries of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

It appears now that the door opened in January 1981 has been closed by the Bissau congress.

The inclusion of Cape Verde in the Guinean party's acronym is, besides an unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of our country, a clear demonstration of the refusal of the Guinea leaders to initiate new relations with Cape Verde on the basis of equality and cooperation between sovereign and independent states, even though they have in common the events of a past struggle.

CSO: 4742/124

BRIEFS

TIES WITH LIBYA REVIEWED--Ndjamena, 15 Dec (NAN)--The Chadian Ministerial Council, presided over by President Goukouni Oueddei has resolved to review its relations with Libya, "in accordance with international principles." According to a daily bulletin, NOUVELLES NATIONALE, published in Ndjamena at the weekend by the Chadian Government, the council said the need to review relations between the two countries arose from the current political situation in Chad. The bulletin states that the ministerial council also took into consideration "the needs of the people of Chad," in arriving at the decision. It said that relations between the countries during the Chadian crisis was inevitable, especially since the country was faced with "enormous difficulties." The bulletin said that the ministerial council also decided that Chad should be represented at the next meeting of the Central Africa customs union in Libreville, Gabon, from December 16 to 19. Chad is expected to attend the meeting as an observer. [Article by Tony Idigo and Ako Mawa] [Text] [AB151552 Lagos NAN in English 1500 GMT 15 Dec 81]

NORMALCY RESUMES--Chadian nationals taking refuge in various parts of the continent are reported to be returning home. Life is also returning to normal as markets, primary and post primary schools have now reopened. Some countries have begun moves to reestablish their diplomatic missions in the country. They include the United States and France. The Nigerian Embassy started functioning in Ndjamena over 8 months ago. General reconstruction of the war affected areas now in the hands of the Chadian national integrated army of President Goukouni Oueddei has started. [Text] [AB140642 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/415

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SPAIN--A delegation from our country headed by the commissioner of state in the office of the president, Carmelo Owono Ndgonu Andeme, and including the permanent secretary for public works, Guillermo [name indistinct], left Malabo yesterday for Madrid. The delegation is bearing a message from His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, president of the Supreme Military Council, to Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, head of the Spanish Government. Text] [AB160756 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 16 Dec 81]

CSO: 4748/14

BRIEFS

FARMERS' CONCERNS--All the disputes that arose within the People's National Party have now been settled amicably out of court. This was announced by the vice president, Dr Degraft Johnson, at a farmers rally at Koforidua yesterday. He told the farmers that there is now peace and understanding among all sides to the dispute. Dr Degraft Johnson said Britain has made available to the government 6 million pounds sterling for the establishment of a fertilizer plant in the country. A contract for the project has already been signed with a British firm for the supply of machinery and equipment and work on the project is expected to start next year. The vice president also announced that a large number of tractors will soon arrive in the country for distribution to farmers. He assured them that allocation will be made to the farmers council for distribution to its members. A number of simple machinery for small-scale rural industries is also expected from India. This, Dr Degraft Johnson said, is the result of President Limann's recent tour of that country. He said foreign exchange for the procurement of roadbuilding machinery had been allocated to a number of contractors and the Ministry of Youth and Rural Development for the rehabilitation and construction of a number of tracks and feeder roads in several parts of the country. The vice president hinted that the government is negotiating with the Saudi Arabian authorities for funds to finance the Accra plains irrigation project, which is expected to take off by the middle of next year. He said the government is reviewing all irrigation projects in the country in order to achieve maximum benefit from them. [Text] [AB100728 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/420

PRESIDENT REJECTS INFERENCE OF RACISM AS ANTI-PAIGC

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 pp 4-5

[Excerpts from text of address by Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the CNG [National Council of Guinea-Bissau] and president of the Revolutionary Council, at the closing ceremony of the fourth meeting of the CNG of the PAIGC, date not given]

[Excerpts] "One of the basic problems discussed was the question of racism. Some comrades made the correct analysis, averring that a few manifestations cannot be considered racism. However, there are those who try to take advantage of the situation to give a racist connotation to some of the problems. We do not accept racism in this country because we are not racists. If we had practiced racism we could have not liberated our country. It was national unity that enabled us to win. We will not allow anyone, no matter who he is, to employ a racist policy.

"We have people who fought earnestly for this country, people who even gave their lives for freedom; Guineans (from Buinea-Conakry), Cubans, some Mauritians and even natives of Mali fought at our side. Some Cape Verdian comrades took up arms for our independence--Manecas, Dantes, Eduardo Santos and many others. Therefore, we absolutely deny there is a racist problem. If there were, neither the Cubans nor the Panamanian comrade, the first doctor we received in our country, would have come to help us. They [would have] said: "These people are racist."

Group of Opportunists

"Within the spirit of our people, we have not seen such practices. This idea is being fomented here in Bissau by a group of opportunists, revisionists, a group of individuals who have wanted us to abandon the PAIGC, because in doing away with the party we would be abolishing the right of the country's Freedom Fighters so we would all be equal. This is how they would create confusion.

"We do not accept this because these are people who do not identify with the party. These people never did anything for this country and they do not care more than we do about the Freedom Fighters of this country, our heroes, martyrs and war orphans. They even say to pay attention to the Armed Forces. They cannot be more interested than we are in the Armed Forces.

"This is all blackmail. The strategy is the same everywhere. In this respect, I want to say to the comrades that we must be vigilant. The PAIGC still has enemies who are attempting to destroy it by any means, because the PAIGC is the history and the force behind our people.

"We must be on the alert to fight anything and anyone--Guinean, Cape Verdian, Portuguese, French or whatever nationality--that is out to destroy us. Our people willingly made enormous sacrifices for their freedom. We cannot allow a group of opportunists who served the colonialists, who serve the imperialists to this day, to come trying to have us believe that only they can make things better for our people. Some of them have not dared to go into certain zones because they are individuals who served the colonialists and are afraid to go into some areas. Any one of us goes wherever he wants. Some of these people had their fill of exploiting and torturing our people in the service of the colonialists. All these people are our enemies."

No FLING or Anything Like It

"We will not accept any other party that never did anything for our country--parties like FLING [Front for the Struggle for Guinea-Bissau Independence], OPANG or OUANG or the like, a pack of thugs who never did anything. They are all the same group of outlaws, thugs, nothing more. They just got drunk in the bars of Senegal, Conakry, Portugal, etc. How can we coexist with people of this kind, who have never done anything for the dignity of our people? So we reiterate that we are not going to ally with them, not today, not tomorrow, not ever."

"Again, on this same subject, it is said that we should allow other parties because this would lead to peace, harmony and so on. Any revolutionary country that wants to lead its people on the path to progress and happiness--its people can only know one path; otherwise they will not reach their destination. Like it or not, a people's progress depends on a revolutionary party like ours. Parties with differing ideologies only end by disturbing the tranquility; you reach the point where you don't know which way to go."

"We are a small country--about 800,000 according to the statistics. How can we have four or five parties? There are countries that have many political organizations--we could cite Senegal or Gambia--but they are countries that were given their independence. This is not the case here; we won our independence. One party won independence; it won what belongs to us."

"We talked about national harmony. As a proof of our good will, we sent a delegation to meet with our emigrants, so the sons of this country could return and help with our country and there would be harmony, an end to disagreements among us. Many of them have not been in Guinea-Bissau for 20 or 30 years, like Vicente and others. We ask: Doesn't harmony mean anything? At least we did something."

"One thing we will not accept: That because a person has been in Europe, studied and trained there, he is the only one that can come direct this country or work as a cooperant; that we have to throw out all the cooperants. Does this mean we can't have cooperants? By what law do we have to sacrifice every day to serve our people, and no one else can do it, only native of this country? They demand that we throw out the cooperants so they can come work with the same status. What African country does not have cooperants--even countries which have been independent much longer than we have? Even if all our cadres return, 20 years down the road we will still need cooperants. There are things we cannot do; it is impossible. We don't even know how to manage a hotel. It's true; we have cooperants in this area."

"To come and work here as cooperants, some [emigrants] set conditions. If we had waited for the right conditions we never would have liberated the country."

If We Waited for Conditions

"There are no conditions in our country. We have no conditions to offer any native of this country. The sons of this country must work because it is their obligation, their duty. No one works for his fellow citizen; we all work because this country is ours. We all have to take part. This is no favor. The [foreign] cooperants are doing us a favor."

"There is one thing we really have to keep in our heads: It is true that the intellectuals played a large part in our theoretical struggle. In the practical struggle, it was the peasants who overthrew the Portuguese colonialists in this country. It was the barefoot peasant, with his 'lopi' and loin cloth."

Regarding the complaint that some key posts are given to Cape Verdians or people of mixed race, Nino Vieira said that any individual, white, black or yellow, who was born in Guinea-Bissau is Guinean. In this respect, he added that a person of any nationality who comes to work for the country and wishes to acquire Guinea-Bissau nationality may do so.

The president of the Revolutionary Council concluded that from the way in which some questions were raised, it could be interpreted as a matter of giving vent to feelings.

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CSO: 4742/71

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

BUDGET BILLS--For the third time this week the Council of Ministers met again this morning at the Presidential Palace. The meeting was devoted to the examination of the general current budget and the special capital and current budget. At the end of its meeting the council finally adopted the draft financial bill for 1982. The draft current budget was fixed at 420.7 billion CFA francs and the draft special capital and current budget was fixed at 292.25 billion CFA francs, that is a total of 712.725 billion CFA francs. [Excerpt] [AB102020 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/325

COVERAGE OF SABOTAGE ATTEMPT, REPORTED KILLING OF BOERS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Oct 81 pp 8-9

[Text] Last Wednesday the FPLM (Armed Forces of Mozambique) killed three Boer military specialists in sabotage during a skirmish on the Doeroi rail line in Gondola District, Manica Province. During the engagement, our Security and Defense forces also killed three members of gangs armed by the Pretoria regime. They also captured a variety of enemy materiel, including automatic rifles, mines and other explosive devices, ammunition belts and clips, as well as field tents, medicines, army manuals and maps to orient the South African racists infiltrating our territory.

Just 2 days before this engagement, the same group of Boers and bandits was dispersed after it had burned and looted food and other public property in the communal village of Janaque, Manica Province.

In its hasty retreat, the enemy group abandoned some of the things it stole at gun point from the people, as well as some of its weapons and papers.

From there they went to Doeroi, but were mercilessly driven off by FPLM howitzers and rifle and bazooka fire.

According to Estevao Sansao Mhaveni, commander of the unit stationed in Doeroi: "At that time the Boers and their proteges attempted to sabotage the Doeroi rail line, which is in our patrol zone. Before they had finished placing the mines--and primarily because they are afraid of a direct confrontation with us--they were surprised by one of our patrols. Our comrades wasted no time; they fired bazookas and killed one of the Boers, who was laying a third antitank mine loaded with extra explosives."

Commander Nhaveni continued:

"The wounded South African did not have time to complete his criminal act. He dropped what he had in his hands. The bullets continued to rain, and the explosive charge he had been placing on the rail line was hit. There was a violent explosion; the Boers and the bandits near the South African experts were thrown up and blown apart. Understandably, there are still shreds of their uniforms, hair and fragments of their bodies, shattered by the bazooka fire and their own explosives." Nhaveni explained that after the explosion, the surviving bandits fled, taking their wounded with them. With no hope of capturing the fugitives since it was already night--and to avoid trading fire with our own forces--another group was organized to pursue the enemy the next morning.

"The squad began the search. There in the jungle they found a track made by the fleeing enemy. They saw obvious blood trails left by some of the enemy wounded, and marks indicating that someone had passed there with a litter. We immediately deduced that one of them, obviously seriously wounded, was being carried on a litter. In addition to the blood, we also found fragments of skin and long hair from a white man. It must certainly have been another Boer, wounded or dead. The bandits always go to any length not to leave traces of any involvement by the Pretoria regime in the attacks on Mozambique.

"They did not keep to the practice this time."

As we learned in Doeroi, the South African invaders left many traces of their presence on the battlefield, besides the fragmented bodies of the Boers killed in the line of fire.

In addition to this evidence, in itself so indicative of the RSA involvement in sabotage inside our country, Botha's henchmen left weapons, field tents, medicines and South African books and manuals. There was more: Personal papers, Portuguese-English dictionaries, maps of Manica Province and compass cards to guide the South African invaders at night.

Purpose of Raids

The South Africans' criminal incursions into Mozambique are part of a broad plan of sabotage outlined by the Pretoria regime to jam the machinery serving economic development and to destabilize the People's Republic of Mozambique and the member nations of the SADD [Southern African Development Coordination Conference].

The evidence laying bare all these intentions of the apartheid regime is very clear from one of the maps of Manica Province found by our Defense and Security forces among the fragments of the slain Boers in Doeroi.

In the document in question, the targets marked for destruction by the South African racists are clearly indicated in red. They are all important economic enterprises, such as the Beira-Chimoio-Machipanda rail line and the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Pipeline, among others.

Again according to Cdr Estevao Nhaveni: "The armed bandits who operate in our zone are supported by the South Africans. There is no doubt of it. This is not the first time we have seen them on our territory. They are the ones who give instructions to the bandits. In some bases we have destroyed, we have found several signs of the Boers. Just a few days ago we saw a South African Plane overflying our air space."

How the Enemy Acts

As we said above, the invaders left many marks on the battlefield. We had a chance to examine closely a diary of one of the bandits; it clearly states that "on day 'x' at such and such a time, in 'y' area, we recruited new members."

A curious fact: The "recruits" were no more than children from 9 to 11 years old, of both sexes, along with some young boys who were abducted from their homes.

Here they are subjected to all kinds of abuse, from beatings and forced labor to slashing of ears and other types of torture, including cold-blooded murder of those who refuse to bow to their wishes.

In this regard, according to statements by officers and soldiers of the FPLM, the bandits always engage in assaults and theft of food and property of the people.

Wherever they go, if the Mozambican Armed Forces are not there, they burn everything and kidnap people. They even go so far as to steal radios and children's textbooks. (See photos accompanying the text [not reproduced].)

In addition to this low method of obtaining supplies, the bandits also receive material from South Africa, dropped by parachute to the dens where they are hiding.

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CSO: 4742/71

PORTUGAL SEEN AS 'HONEST BROKER' FOR COOPERATION WITH WEST

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 29 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The People's Republic of Mozambique has always expressed the wish to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with all the countries of the world regardless of their political and social regimes, as long as the international principles and norms of equality, mutual respect and mutual advantage are observed, constituting what should be the new international economic order.

As President Samora Machel affirmed in Maputo at the banquet honoring his Portuguese counterpart, the People's Republic of Mozambique is open to international cooperation, in the certainty that this contributes to peace and progress among peoples. The Mozambican chief of state said that his country does not measure other nations by their dimensions or riches or their geographical location, but solely on the basis of the courage and intelligence of their peoples.

Portugal offered the People's Republic of Mozambique cooperation in various fields. In answer to President Samora Machel's speech, Ramalho Eanes stated that his country can cooperate with the People's Republic of Mozambique in the technical and professional training fields, in teaching and culture.

President Ramalho Eanes said that Portugal, a European country ready for a dialogue and well informed on the African continent (where a large percentage of the strategic natural resources needed by the world's large industries can be found) understands the need to open Europe to the world so that the so-called Old Continent can preserve its "political autonomy" and "the continuity of its technical and economic progress."

The discussions held so far in international forums on the new international economic order have not produced the desired results because the developed countries refuse to accept the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries.

Since Portuguese financial resources are scarce, as are those of the great majority of the developing countries, Portugal can provide the kind of cooperation involving other nations as well, which President Ramalho Eanes termed multilateral.

As a European country preparing to enter the EEC, Portugal can become a sort of broker in increasing the cooperation in various fields between the People's Republic

of Mozambique and, say, the nations of Western Europe, without this necessarily implying our subjection to imperialist and neocolonialist projects.

The countries that are members of the EEC have begun to evidence a better understanding of the Mozambican political reality and have already expressed their willingness to cooperate. However, these countries must acknowledge that they will not compel the People's Republic of Mozambique to establish closer and stronger ties of co-operation by imposing on us political and historical conditions.

The People's Republic of Mozambique, as a socialist state, today maintains deep relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, relations that were established and cemented during the victorious popular war of liberation of the Mozambican people. The socialist countries are the allies of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a fact that does not prevent it from establishing broad independent ties with all continents without alienating its principles and political programs.

CSO: 4742/24

LINE DRAWN BETWEEN 'LEGALISM,' 'LEGALITY'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Nelson Malangabi]

[Text] It will certainly be a difficult question.

But provided that the criterion is defense of the party's principles, the distinction between legalism and legality (if it must be made) will be correctly made.

It will also be easy to distinguish the individual who has infiltrated the judicial apparatus from the one who looks after the class interests of the workers.

The dividing line for making that distinction lies in the jurist's attitude in the defense of revolutionary justice and in his use of the laws already at our disposal for seeing that the socialist principles governing social relations prevail.

So "illegal" refers to the narrow legalism that is based on defense of the anticonstitutional laws that survive in parts of our inherited legislation.

Does doing away with illegality mean the same thing as defending legality? Yes, if by "legality" we mean revolutionary legality.

Why make the distinction? Because it is more than a matter of vocabulary: the distinction between legalism and legality must be clarified for reasons of a political nature. The call to do away with illegality may be taken advantage of by the internal enemy to insure the continuation of colonial laws that have not been repealed. Laws that protect bourgeois interests will be invoked in the name of "legality." Such narrow legalism will be promoted by conservative members of the judicial apparatus.

The possibility that opportunistic advantage will be taken of the fight to defend the constitution has already been analyzed by President Samora Machel:

"Individuals infiltrating the judicial apparatus use the cover of strict legalism to enforce existing laws against our class interests."

It can be said that the distinction between upholding a specific law and upholding revolutionary legality is a delicate and subjective question.

11798

CSO: 4742/88

PRIVATE TRADING COMPANY PRAISED FOR INITIATIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by V. Fenita]

[Excerpts] We were recently on Mozambique Island, which we had not visited for 3 or 4 years. And even our most recent prior visits to that museum city had been extremely brief.

This time we stayed longer. We stayed long enough to get at the heart of some of the most pressing problems facing not only that city-island but also the entire district bearing the same name.

Supplies of essential items used to be one of the problems doggedly tormenting (also) the inhabitants of Mozambique Island. We say "used to be" because the problem has now been largely overcome due to the recent opening of a supermarket in that city.

The establishment in question, which belongs to the Trevo Organizations, has brought about a remarkable reduction in the shortages of essential products that once prevailed there and simultaneously struck a hard blow at the tentacular network of black marketeers that had been proliferating menacingly with the collusion of a few unscrupulous merchants.

But will the new supermarket on Mozambique Island be able to maintain the same responsiveness that it has shown so far in meeting the urgent needs of the inhabitants in that coastal district? That was the question that we anxiously put to the manager of the Trevo Organizations, who answered without hesitation:

"Absolutely. Provided, obviously, that we do not encounter obstacles in the supply channels, which, strangely enough, sometimes occur."

But getting back to the initiative of the Trevo Organizations, we can say straight out that we are in the presence of an example that ought to be followed by other firms of the same kind.

The Trevo firm engages in trade, agriculture, stockraising, and industry. Trade is therefore an adjunct to those productive activities. Part of its ability to supply the market is therefore explained by those productive activities.

Precisely when many similar private firms were waiting to see what would happen and surreptitiously reducing the volume of their transactions because of the enemy's rumor that as a result of the socialist option chosen by the young People's Republic of Mozambique, "their assets would be expropriated and distributed equitably among the most needy inhabitants," Trevo was committing itself resolutely to the battle for the country's reconstruction. And by developing its own activities as a consequence of that commitment, it in its turn also succeeded in dispelling such rumors.

And confirming its ability and dynamism is the fact that it was recently appointed distributor for the Mozambique Island District and the capital of Nampula Province.

11798

CSO: 4742/88

ITALIAN COOPERATION IN CORUMANA DAM CONSTRUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Under the terms of a civil construction contract signed yesterday in Maputo between Mozambique and Italy, construction of the Corumana Dam will begin toward the end of the first half of 1982.

The document was signed by the National Water Directorate through its director, Lopes Pereira, and by the COBOCO Corumana Consortium, which is a group of Italian firms, represented by its chairman, Caetano Ruta.

The Corumana Dam is one of the biggest projects to be undertaken since the proclamation of national independence.

The dam will be built 95 kilometers from Maputo on the Sabie River. It will have a length of about 3 kilometers, a height of 45 meters, and an impoundment capacity of 1,305 x 106 cubic meters.

When completed, the structure will benefit an area of 32,000 hectares of arable land.

Its construction will take 48 months, and it will cost about 4.71 million contos, to which interest will be added.

Construction of the Corumana Dam will be the decisive step toward executing other civil projects included in the development plan for the Incomati Valley.

On the occasion of the signing of the contract, National Water Director Lopes Pereira said that Mozambique is aware of the sacrifices this undertaking involves for its people, but that its completion is imperative.

He also said that the Corumana Dam is one of the projects included in the PPI [Prospective Indicative Plan], and the sacrifices to be made are aimed at insuring that the PPI's goals are achieved.

For his part, the Italian ambassador to Mozambique, Patricio Schmidlin, who attended the ceremony, praised Mozambican courage in undertaking the project. He drew attention to the curious fact that despite the aggressiveness of the racist South African neighbor, part of the dam's impoundment will extend into South African territory.

Execution of the project by Italian firms is cementing the ties that already exist between Mozambique and Italy.

11798

CSO: 4742/88

BRIEFS

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED IN MAPUTO--A source close to the Party Committee in the city of Maputo told our reporters yesterday that a census of the unemployed has been underway in all of the capital's neighborhoods since the first of this month. The decision to take a census of all unemployed persons in the neighborhoods was reached at a meeting chaired by Maj Gen Antonio Hama Thai, chairman of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo. Taking part in the meeting were party and government cadres as well as secretaries of the dynamizing groups. The measure is aimed basically at learning the occupations of the residents of each neighborhood as a first step toward combating antisocial behavior, especially black marketeering, in the neighborhoods. According to the same source, the hundreds of block officials and directors of production units who completed their politicomilitary training in Maputo last Sunday will be assigned briefly to this census process so that it can be completed before 5 December. This census of the unemployed will also be used to update the lists prepared by the 80 brigades organized last year to survey the situation in the capital's neighborhoods. Following the conclusion of the census, the unemployed will be assigned to the green belts--a decision that was also made during the meeting headed by the party and government leader in the country's capital. The fight against black marketeering that is now underway in the neighborhoods was one of the measures recommended during the meeting. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Nov 81 p 2] 11798

CSO: 4742/88

TERROR IS WAY OF LIFE IN WAR ZONE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Nov 81 p 25

[Text] Three tattered Swapo diaries and a Supreme Court application for the presumed death of a political detainee have revealed elements of an underground world of terror which has become a way of life in SWA/Namibia's northern war zone.

The diaries contain what appears to be a "death list" of members of the Security Force, guards, informers and those referred to as "sell-outs."

There are also details of insurgent and security force activities in Ovambo between April 1980 and February this year: plans to kill certain civilians, sometimes details of their deaths, orders to plant landmines and to set ambushes, accounts of brushes with Security Force patrols and helicopters, and several references to violent Security Force actions against civilians thought to be collaborating with Swapo.

The diaries found in a demolished Swapo base in southern Angola during Operation Protea in August this year, were shown to local journalists by the SWA Territory Force last week.

At about the same time, relatives of Mr Johannes Kakuva, a political prisoner from Kaokoland who

has been missing for more than a year, filed an application in the SWA/Namibian Supreme Court to have him officially presumed dead.

They allege that Mr Kakuva, one of 11 political prisoners held for giving food and shelter to Swapo insurgents, was tortured and that his screams could be heard at night in the police outpost at Opuwa in eastern Kaokoland.

The SWA police are opposing the application and deny in sworn statements having murdered Mr Kakuva or ill-treated him in any way. They say he absconded to Angola and joined Swapo after a plan to trap a People in SWA/Namibia who harbour insurgents are risking punishment by the official authorities, and if they refuse they risk punishment by Swapo units. This sort of dilemma is detailed in written material including captured military diaries. Peter Honey of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

group of insurgents went sour.

The case is expected to

begin in February next year.

Affidavits already filed describe a cloak-and-dagger adventure in the territory's north-western wastes and say special police tried to use their prisoner as bait in an abortive attempt to trap and destroy a Swapo contingent.

The world they describe, like that of the Swapo diaries, is a foreign to the modern, computer-run society as the dazzling white Ovambo sands are from a city's highway at rush-hour.

CATTLE OFFER

A South African Police officer associated with the security branch in Oshana, lieutenant Patrick King, says in a sworn statement that Mr Kakuva and 10 other prisoners were arrested for giving food and accommodation to a group of insurgents near Opuwa, Kaokoland, in August last year.

Mr Kakuva had also helped conceal the insurgents by herding cattle over their footprints.

"I asked Mr Kakuva if he would not co-operate with the Security Police. I promised him 10 head of cattle if he would succeed in obtaining information about the refuge of the insurgents and their plans," Lieutenant King said.

After some deliberation,

Mr Kakuva agreed to help the police trap them. Lieutenant King drove him the next day in an armoured car to a point on the Kaokoland - Ovambo border.

It was decided the lieutenant would return three days later to a pre-arranged spot where Mr Kakuva would give him information.

He returned as arranged, accompanied by a contingent of Security Police so as to go on to the attack as soon as they had the information.

Mr Kakuva failed to arrive and had not been seen since, Lieutenant King said.

The lieutenant says, in support of his theory that the prisoner had absconded, that he and his companions met a security border patrol which claimed to have seen a group of insurgents returning to Angola.

The group had comprised a few men in civilian clothes, apparently on their way to join Swapo's military wing in Angola,

the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

In September last year, with still no trace of the prisoner, Lieutenant King filed a report to his head office in Windhoek, asking that the missing man be placed on the list of exiles.

In another affidavit, Mr Muumbandjembo Mbendura, describes how Mr Kakuva helped the insurgents before he was arrested.

One evening he was called by a young boy who told him there were insurgents at the kraal.

On investigation he found 21 men dressed in green camouflage uniform. Most had AK-47 assault rifles and hand grenades. One was armed with a bazooka.

The insurgents then asked for milk and water. Mr Kakuva, the man now missing, and another man slaughtered two goats and gave the meat to the insurgents.

After they had eaten they sang "freedom songs." The insurgents then disappeared, heading for a nearby mountain.

NIGER

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR--The chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this morning received his excellency Mejak Miran, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Niger resident in Lagos. This meeting fell within the framework of bilateral cooperation between our two countries. This is what Mr Miran said. [Begin recording] Relations between Niger and Yugoslavia are very good. Yugoslavia and Niger are both members of the nonaligned movement. I had the opportunity of informing the president of Yugoslavia's views on cooperation between Yugoslavia and Niger. In fact we would like to pursue bilateral cooperation in the economic and scientific spheres. [End recording] [Text] [AB101352 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/327

WAYAS STRESSES NEED FOR TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Text]

SENATE President, Dr. Joseph Wayas said the nation would have been better served under the two-year practice of presidential system of government, had it adopted a two-party system in place of the present multi-party system.

Dr. Wayas asserted this last Friday while reviewing the two years practice of the new system in the country at a national symposium organised as part of the activities marking the 21st independence anniversary.

According to him, the two-party system if adopted under the presidential system of government, would facilitate the work of our law makers and improve our prospects for success.

He further explained that the two-party system would only divide the nation's population into two large portions and thereby promote unity than the multi-party system which he said had divided us into five political but three major tribal groups, while the less privileged ones fix themselves anywhere they find themselves.

Other crucial remarks which the Senate president made from his experience in the last 23 months are:

That the nation went through some long dark nights and

weathered some stormy seas.

That no single political party commanded a clear-cut majority in the House and that it was this that led to the birth of the defunct NPN/NPP accord.

That the collapse of the accord was a testimony to party loyalty in the National Assembly.

That there was independent-mindedness on the part of legislators and that the recent rejection of the open varsity bill manifested this.

That the constitution needed some minor amendments in its various sections to make it a more remarkable document and that the president should appoint a non-partisan — committee to carry out the amendment.

Contributing, Professor B. O. Nwabueze reiterated that the purpose of the NPN/NPP accord was to bring the views and support of members of both parties in the National Assembly together on the president's proposals but when the accord was not serving its purpose, the parties gave up.

He also observed that the appointment of ministers by the president was delayed, as a result the nation's government was run for two weeks by the president alone.

DEVELOPMENT AREA GOVERNMENTS ESTABLISHED FOR ABUJA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Oct 81 p 28

[Text]

SEVEN development area councils have been created to serve as the second tier of administration of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

The area councils were primarily set up to control development, co-ordinate administration of settlement and to provide social services to all the people within the federal territory.

A statement from the FCT said the area councils would function and operate in all the exclusive fields reserved for local government councils in the country and the concurrent functions shared between a state and a local government.

Four departments have been created in the development areas. They are for administration and finance, works, land survey and natural resources, education and health and social welfare. For effective take off, the statement said, four caretaker supervisory councillors have been appointed pending the election of people to the office.

In the Kuje Development Area, Alhaji Muhammadu Danladi Akoshi Jiwa is the Chairman and Councillor for Administration of Finance and Malam Aruwa S. Yara Kusaki is the supervisory Councillor for Works, Land, Survey and Natural Resources.

Others are Alhaji Garba Sarkin Hausawa, education, and Mr. Kugye Yarbawa Garki, health and social welfare.

In the Kwali Development Area, Mr. Pastor Etsu Kwali, is the Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance, while Mr. Isa Pada Bukpe is the Councillor for Works, Land Survey and Natural Resources. Malam Hussaini Ashara, education and Malam Alhassan Madaki, Health and Social Welfare.

Yaba Development Area has

Mr. Isa Suraimanu as Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance; Malam Adamu Shaba, Councillor for Works, Land Survey and Natural Resources; Mr. Emmanuel M. Dauda, education and Malam Yakubu Ndatsu Yaba, health and social welfare.

Karshi Development Area's Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance is Malam Bariya Jezhi Magaji, Malam Ahmed Doka, works, land survey and natural resources; Malam Abdulkadir Mamman, education and Mr. Luis Dnako health and social welfare.

Rubochi Development Area, has Malam Musa Dauda as Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance; Mr. Simon Kimi, works, land, survey and natural resources; Malam Hamza Maiyaki, education and Malam Musa Tattari, health and social welfare.

In Abaji Development Area, Malam Abdullahi Attairu is the Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance; Malam Bala Usman, works, land, survey and natural resources; Malam Zabesan Kakpin, health and social welfare and Malam Inuwa Mohammed Goni, education.

In the Bwari Development Area, Mr. Samuel Mai-Nasara is the Chairman and Councillor for Administration and Finance; Mr. Samuel Gwani Igu, works, land survey and natural resources, Malam Danladi Umaru, education and Malam Bala S. Hasawa, health and social welfare.

FUTURE ABUJA EXPENSES ESTIMATED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Oct 81 pp 1, 16

[Article by Clement Agba]

[Text]

THE new Federal Capital Territory project at Abuja is to cost about 1.5 billion Naira more by 1987 when it is expected to be completed.

This follows the revision in September this year of the original estimates from 9.5 billion Naira to about 11 billion Naira.

This was disclosed by the Minister for Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Mr. John Kadiya, at an exclusive interview with the Sunday New Nigerian in his office at Suleja at the week-end.

Mr. Kadiya attributed the increase in the cost of execution of the project to world-wide inflationary trend and warned that "should there be any delay now on Abuja it would be almost impossible to complete the project in future because of the effect of inflation."

Between this year and next September, he said, the Ministry of Federal Capital Territory is expected to spend two billion Naira towards the completion of phase one of the project.

On the issue of accommodation for members of the Federal House of Representatives and the Senate, the minister gave the assurance that their residential quarters would be completed and made ready for use by September next year.

According to the minister, any

contractor who failed to complete his own buildings in nine months as stipulated in the contract agreement would be blacklisted. The contracts for the construction of the buildings were awarded at Suleja last week.

He announced that a joint implementation committee of the two Houses had been set up to monitor progress of work at Abuja.

The two Houses had earlier accepted the site for the erection of houses for senators and representatives, as well as the design of the houses.

Although the Ministry of Federal Capital Territory will deliver the houses to the legislators by September next year, the decision to move to Abuja lay with them, the minister pointed out.

Mr. Kadiya explained that in order to avoid poor quality work on the buildings now under construction at Abuja, a co-ordination committee comprising all consultants had also been set up by the ministry. The committee, he said, had been meeting regularly.

RAILWAY CORPORATION RECURRENT DEFICIT REPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 pp 1, 24

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text]

THE Chairman of Nigerian Railway Corporation, Alhaji Garba Ja Abdulkadir, has disclosed that the corporation is now incurring an operational recurrent deficit of 76.26 million Naira per annum.

He said within the last 12 months, the corporation's total expenditure stood at 157.12 million Naira, while revenue generated was about 80.86 million Naira leaving a deficit of 76.26 million Naira.

Speaking to the New Nigerian in Jos, Alhaji Garba said if the trend should continue unchecked, the Federal Government would have to continue making such an amount available annually to make the running of the railway possible.

He said the board of the corporation had appointed a committee to investigate ways and means of curtailing expenditure and increasing revenue.

Answering a question on the performances of RITES of India now managing the railways, Alhaji Garba said that although the operators had improved the revenue position of the corporation, it had been observed that expenditure had gone up.

At the first triennial conference of the Nigeria Union of Railwaymen at Conference Centre, Jos on Wednesday, Alhaji Garba Ja Abdulkadir, announced that the North-Eastern District of the corporation was to be split into two separate districts.

The chairman said the move was in line with the decentralisation policy which the corporation's board planned to effect.

He said an entirely new district would be established with headquarters at Kafanchan and would be named North-Central District. It will stretch from outside Kagoro in Kaduna State to the

Kaduna Refinery in the north, and to Igunmale in the south.

The chairman said that the area covered a distance of 571 kilometres, adding that it had 38 stations and would require 3,600 personnel.

He announced that powers would be granted to railway district managers in Lagos, Enugu, Ibadan, Zaria, Bauchi and Kafanchan to recruit, train, discipline, and promote staff within grade levels GL.01 and 08, and post them within their districts.

Alhaji Garba said that the managers have also be empowered to employ staff on GL 09 and 10 on temporary basis pending final approval by the corporation's headquarters in Lagos. There will therefore, be no more unnecessary transfers of personnel on these grades from one district to another as had been in the past, he said.

Powers granted to the railway district managers include the authority to award contracts up to the value of 200,000 Naira and the plan and execution of building projects such as housing for staff.

He announced that all professional staff, especially doctors, accountants, engineers, auditors and all others "who have served the corporation faithfully for a reasonable period of years" would be given the opportunity to undertake further courses both within and outside the country.

Alhaji Garba disclosed that the proposed housing scheme which was yet to take-off would be considered and the support of financial institutions sought in order to commence the scheme without delay.

NIGERIANS JAILED ABROAD CATALOGUED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Alaye Gbenoba]

[Text]

OVER 100 Nigerians — mostly students — are now serving various prison terms totalling about 44 years in Europe.

Why?: They were found guilty of trafficking in Indian hemp in West Germany and Britain and sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to 3½ years.

Competent sources informed the Sunday New Nigerian in Lagos that a good number of those convicted, had given the impression to their parents in Nigeria that they were pursuing various courses of study. Others however, have taken trafficking of

Indian Hemp as a profession.

Some of the jailed Nigerians include: John Omotoso serving two years for Indian hemp trafficking at Frankfurt, West Germany; E. Ukpabi also in Frankfurt; O. Odaryanene four years jail in Frankfurt; S.M.O. Ubaka two years in Frankfurt, for Indian hemp; A. Loyocye, two years for Indian hemp.

Others are A.A. Johnson serving in Frankfurt; A. O. Adekunle, one year and six months in Frankfurt; B. C. M. Chukwuka, two years in Dutchbach, West Germany; M.C. Uzodiagu two years jail in Dutchback; F. C. Nwadike, four years and six months in West Germany; J.O. Kalu, M.A.F. Onyice, Z. Odufuye, two years and nine months; O. Nwosu and B. Okorie two years and six months in West Germany.

Nigerians who are serving jail terms in Britain include — F. Ekobian; S.O. Omowubi, A.E. Dyso, M. Everett, serving in London and C. Erodwu, 12 months in London, P. Okorie 18 months also in London.

F. Ekwuyas is serving three years in Midland, England, J.O. Ealis Omonoho, serving in Midland, Mohammed Abari, three and half years, O. Adesalu, three years.

The police commissioner In-charge of Force Command Investigation C.I.D. Alagbon Close, Ikoyi, Mr. C.T. Akagbosu, confirmed the report and said those involved in the mess were a disgrace to the image and reputation of the country.

He said the dastardly activities of these Nigerians had become a major source of embarrassment to bonafide Nigerians abroad and those who visited Europe on holidays.

WORK AT NEW KADUNA AIRPORT STOPPED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Leke Salau]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION work on the new Kaduna International Airport has stopped due to non payment of salaries to workers by one of the contractors.

The City Engineering Company, an indigenous contractor handling the construction of terminal buildings consisting of departure and arrival hall, power station house and fire rescue buildings, was said to be owing its workers September salaries.

As a result, the workers decided to withdraw their services pending the time the contractor would pay them.

These facts were disclosed to the Minister of Civil Aviation, Alhaji Iro Dan Musa by the Resident Engineer of the new airport, Mr. R. Dium, while conducting the minister round the project site yesterday in Kaduna.

The contract, which was awarded to the City Engineering Company two years ago at a cost of seven million Naira, was expected to be completed last October. At present construction work has not reached half way.

Efforts to get the resident engineer of the City Engineering Company failed but an informed source told the New Nigerian that the company could not pay its staff because 'the Federal Government refused to pay the company.'

Commenting, Alhaji Dan Musa said something must have to be done when he returned to Lagos to accelerate the construction work which according to him was already behind schedule.

However, other infrastructural facilities such as control towers, radial tower, runway and taxi way and airlift lighting handled by foreign contractors had been completed.

Later, the minister paid a courtesy call on the Kaduna State Governor, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi to brief him on the new international airport.

Alhaji Iro said one of the problems which the new airport was likely to face on completion was lack of water. He then appealed to the governor to direct the state Water Board to extend its services to the airport.

The minister also implored the governor to look into the possibility of constructing a road from Rigachukun side of Zaria Road to link the new airport.

Responding, Governor Rimi urged the minister to ensure early completion of the airport in view of the nearness of Kaduna to the new Federal Capital, Abuja.

He promised to make land available to the Federal Government for the construction of Katsina Airport and reassured the minister that his government was willing and would co-operate with the Aviation Ministry and any other Federal Government agency that sought his assistance.

MAPPING WORK BY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 22

[Text]

THE Geological Survey Department of the Federal Ministry of Mines and Power has completed 70 per cent of the geological map of the country. It has also made a number of discoveries of mineral deposits.

These were revealed by the acting Minister of Mines and Power, Dr. E. Y. Atanu, in Kaduna last week-end.

He was speaking at a dinner party held in his honour to mark the end of a symposium on 'The Precambrian Geology of Nigeria'.

The minister called on participants at the symposium to work out a simplified curriculum for adoption in both primary and secondary schools all over the country, so as to enhance public enlightenment on earth sciences.

He noted that the symposium brought together earth scientists from universities, government departments and other related institutions within the country and abroad.

The Presidential Assistant for

Kaduna State, Mr. J. T. Yusuf, who was the special guest of honour at the party, noted that Nigeria was blessed with human and material resources which made her the envy of many nations.

He, however, called on Nigerians to do all their best to harness the nation's resources for its maximum development.

Among others at the party were Professor (Mrs.) D.E. Ajakaiye of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, who called for enactment of a law for a depository of all geological, geophysical and geochemical works in the country, and the Director of Geological Survey, Mr. C. O. Okezie, who said results of surveys were made available on requests to government agencies, academicians and entrepreneurs at little or no cost.

Also at the party were Professor Kayode, Professor Oyawaye and Chief E. A. Ifaturoti.

CSO: 4700/405

WORK ON OJIRAMI DAM STOPS BECAUSE OF FUNDS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION work on the collapsed Ojirami Dam in Akoko-Edo Local Government area of Bendel State has been abandoned for lack of funds.

The construction company executing the work recently abandoned the project due to the inability of the Bendel State Government to make money available to complete the work.

The Chairman of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in Akoko-Edo Local Government area, Chief Frank Alkali, who made this known, lamented that the protracted delay in completing work on the dam thrown the people of the area into untold hardship.

Chief Alkali said that the people, who had been relying on the dam for their water supply, had been fetching water in other local government areas since the dam collapsed in August last year.

Chief Alkali was addressing an NPN rally at Ososo where the people of Ososo led by their Regent, Chief A. Febosi and the leader of the women, Madam Oluwasi Adeleye, opted out of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) and declared en-masse for the NPN. Ososo was one of the strongholds of the UPN in the state.

The chairman accused Governor Ambrose Alli's administration of mismanaging the millions of Naira realised through donations by the federal and state governments, organisations and individuals towards the reconstruction of the dam and the

rehabilitation of the Ojirami Dam disaster victims. He again called on the governor to publicly account for all the funds got on behalf of the victims.

He pointed out that the entire people of the state had lost confidence in the administration of Governor Alli and appealed to all Bendelites to reject the UPN and vote the NPN to power in all the future elections.

Earlier in their address, the new converts had said that they were declaring for the NPN as a result of the politics of bitterness, confrontation and intimidation of the UPN under the leadership of Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

They said that they were deceived to vote massively for the UPN during the last general elections by the planless and false programmes of the UPN.

The people commended President Shehu Shagari and the NPN for working hard to ensure peace, unity and progress in the country and called on Nigerians to give their support to the Federal Government.

'PLANNED SHUTDOWN' SAID CAUSE OF FUEL SHORTAGE

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 81 p 16

[Article by Sani Ahmadu Gaya]

[Text]

THE current fuel shortage which has hit some parts of the northern states, namely Bauchi, Jos and Kano has been attributed to the reduction in supply from the Kaduna refinery as a result of the operation "planned shut down" going on.

The operation shut down, which is an occasional exercise and aimed at servicing and overhauling of the refining machines started recently.

A source close to the NNPC disclosed that the present situation of petrol shortage has been worsened because of the non-compliance of some petroleum companies to reduce their supply to consumers in order to cope with the high demand that was expected during the 'planned shut down' operation.

Another attributable factor, for the fuel shortage said the authoritative source, was the diverting of trucks meant for the transportation of fuel from the southern to the northern parts of the country to only the refuelling of ATK fuel to meet aircraft requirement because of the hajj

operation.

He pointed out that even though all companies had been advised by the NNPC, to replenish, none had complied.

The source, however, expressed the hope that the shortage will be overcome by next week, for there have been progress reports being received from the areas affected.

Apart from this, the Kaduna refinery is not capable of serving the whole northern states with its refined products, because one half of the refinery is yet to be operational.

When contacted, the Acting Managing Director of the Kaduna Refinery, Dr. John, said the current fuel shortage has nothing to do with the operations of his refinery.

Contrary to a newspaper publication that the present fuel shortage in some parts of the northern states was as a result of a break-down of machines in the refinery, the acting Managing Director maintained that the refinery refines 48,000 barrels of oil daily and has not stopped operation even for a second since August last year.

TEXTILE MILL PLANS TO LAY OFF WORKERS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Emman Udoka]

[Text]

MORE than 7,000 workers with the United Nigerian Textile Limited (UNTL), Kaduna, are to be retrenched before the end of the year.

The impending retrenchment "is inevitable if the company is to survive the adverse effects of the minimum wage" of 125 Naira recently approved by the Federal Government, said the Assistant General Manager of UNTL, Alhaji Fatahu Abdullahi last week.

Alhaji Fatahu dropped this hint at an exclusive interview with the Sunday New Nigerian in Kaduna.

He said the company planned to cut down on its invoice and overhead expenses as from the beginning of next year.

He said the accounts department of the textile firm was working round the clock to determine how much the company would spend to pay the new minimum wage, "at least once," before the lay-off starts.

When the company imple-

mented the 100 Naira minimum wage last year, its profit fell from 10 million to 3.4 million Naira, Alhaji Fatahu explained. "And our shareholders suffered," he added.

But the Deputy General Secretary of the National Union of Textile Garments and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria, Mr. Adams Oshiomhole, told the Sunday New Nigerian in a separate interview that UNTL was using the new minimum wage as a cover for the "impending retrenchment."

According to Mr. Oshiomhole, the union had uncovered a plot by the management (allegedly dominated by Chinese) to lay off hundreds of workers at the United Nigerian Textile Limited, with a view to re-employing them as fresh hands in a new textile company — Norspin — recently bought up by the UNTL management.

In this way, he said, the UNTL management would save the funds it should pay out as retirement benefits and gratuities to workers who had served for many years.

He warned: "We will strongly resist this conspiracy to exploit the workers."

Mr. Oshiomhole advised UNTL management to transfer all workers who would be affected by the impending retrenchment exercise to the newly acquired textile factory, Norspin, "so as to save the society of the pain of increased unemployment."

Efforts to obtain comments of the New Nigerian Development Corporation (NNDC) which holds substantial shares in UNTL, failed. The chairman, Dr. Ibrahim Tahir, was said to have travelled outside Kaduna.

A senior official in the legal department of the corporation, however, told the Sunday New Nigerian that "the NNDC is only a share-holder in UNTL and so has to abide by whatever decision taken by the management."

About 5,000 textile workers were laid off by the three textile firms in Kaduna last year.

Two textile firms, the Northern Nigerian Textiles Limited (NORTEX) and Norspin Limited, laid off 1,200 and 3,000 workers respectively, when they folded up in May and December, last year.

The Kaduna Textiles Limited (KTL) also laid off about 800 workers last year.

BRIEFS

REVOLVERS IMPOUNDED--Customs officials at Murtala Muhammed Airport in Lagos impounded 75 automatic revolvers and 340 shirts flown into Lagos in a Nigerian Airways flight WT.801 from London. The revolvers, which were concealed among the shirts, were found in three giant cartons abandoned by an unknown passenger during customs check early yesterday morning. The acting Principal Collector at the airport, Mr N.H. Nanyu, told newsmen that the three cartons which were destined for Kano were brought to Lagos because the Nigeria Airways plane overflew Kano. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Sep 81 p 1]

WOMAN FORMS NEW PARTY--A new political party known as National Democratic Action Party (NDAP) was launched at the weekend in Lagos by its founder and director, Miss Feliz Alheri-Mortune. Speaking at the occasion, Miss Alheri-Mortune asserted that she was out to build Nigeria into a showcase of creativity and dynamism devoid from ethnicity. She explained that ethnicity created racism which dehumanizes the soul and encourages the exploitation of our race. The NDAP, she further said has a better awareness and exposure to the problems around us, adding that her party could analyse and tackle these problems. She promised that if her party won the political power, every Nigerian would be given equal participation in the affairs of the country. Asked what was the ideology of the NDAP, Miss Alheri-Mortune said the party's ideology was "commonsensicalism." According to the NDAP director, "commonsensicalism is relevant to the basic human problems confronting our people." The ideology, she added "is authentic coined by the NDAP for Africans." She contended that imported ideological theories such as capitalism, socialism, marxism, or communism were not conceptualised for Africa. None of these ideological theories, she said, had a peculiar problem besetting Africa. She stated that the NDAP has the backing of eminent people who she refused to name that could see the party through in any battle to grab political power. However, she said the party could form alliance with any political party come 1983. Asked why the launching ceremony was dominated by the journalists she explained that it was deliberate, adding that the ban on public gathering was still in force in Lagos State. [Suleiman Dangana] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Sep 81 p 3]

ILLEGAL ARMS DEPOT--Police in Gongola State have arrested six persons in connection with an illegal arms depot in Yola. The Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr A.A. Akale, said in Yola that eight locally made guns, three gun chambers, air-conditioners were uncovered from them. The police also said one double barrel gun and one unfinished pistol were recovered from the depot. Other items

recovered were three pistols, two packets of double barrel cartridges, two dane guns, two drilling machines, 27 steering pipes, three boxes of firearms manufacturing tools and a tin of percussion caps. The police have also arrested five persons in connection with an alleged fraud of 109,3521 Naira at the Federal Pay Office in Yola. About 73,000 Naira cash, five buses, five Bettle cars, one Peugeot 504 saloon car, and 20 conditioners were recovered from them, the police said. (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Oct 81 p 10]

EXPENSES FOR ABUJA--About 300 million Naira has been spent so far on the development of Abuja, the new federal capital, since the inception of the project. This was the reaction of the Minister for Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Mr John Kadiya while refuting the allegation made by a legislator that a sum of two billion Naira had been expended on the project. Mr Kadiya said the legislator had been challenged to substantiate his claim with facts and figures on how the said two billion Naira was spent. He, however, threatened to take legal action against the legislator should he fail to substantiate his claim. Answering a reporter's question, the minister said he had set up a committee to look into the allegation of contract racket as alleged by a national newspaper. He pledged that any official of the Federal Capital Territory found guilty of the allegation would be dismissed. But he however pointed out that should the allegation be false, the matter would be handed over to the police for further investigation. The minister remarked that the task before the ministry was enormous and enjoined all Nigerians of goodwill to involve themselves in its early realisation. In as much as the ministry welcome criticisms, it will not condone unconstructive ones aimed at running down the Federal Capital Development Authority, he said. [Leke Salau] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Oct 81 p 16]

MUSLIM BAN UNCONSTITUTIONAL--The recent decision of the Sokoto State Government to proscribe a religious body known as the "All Sokoto State Muslim Association" from operating in post-primary institutions in the state has been described as "unconstitutional." This opinion was expressed by the Sokoto State Federated Organization of Students' Association (FOSOSSA), at the weekend. A joint statement issued and signed by a 14-member committee headed by Malam Bala A. Usman, said the ban contravened Chapter IV, sections 31, 32 and 33 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The statement further said that the subsequent illegitimation of members of the religious body by the state government absolutely negated the cherished principles of fundamental human rights as enshrined in the Constitution. The statement expressed displeasure at the manner the committee on religious disturbances conducted most of its proceedings and its final recommendations to the state government. It added that since the committee was able to identify gullible students, it should have extended its wrath on them no matter whose ox was gored than to proscribe the entire religious association. The statement urged the state government to rescind the decision on and recommendations of the commission of inquiry. [Leke Salau] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Oct 81 p 16]

POOR HANDLING OF INSECTICIDES--The Entomological Society of Nigeria has observed with concern the growing rate of insecticide and pesticide mismanagement by the society. In its resolutions at the just concluded 14th annual conference in Kaduna, the society said particularly mishandled were the detail of such toxic compounds which were locally used for the preservation of perishable products.

The society said it hoped the federal and state governments would take necessary precautions to protect human lives by intensifying measures against illegal peddling of pesticides and insecticides. It said the governments should encourage their distribution by authorised dealers and incorporate insecticide and pesticide management in their agricultural and health extension programmes. The four-day conference drew participants mainly from our universities and research centres. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Oct 81 p 17]

CALABAR PORT IMPROVEMENTS--Calabar port is now beginning to tick after it was idle for several months. More and more ships from Europe are calling at the port and returning with Nigerian export produce. Early this year, the Port Manager, Mr O.S. Akpan, cried out that the 100 million Naira port was being underutilised, and appealed to the northern states of the Federation for which the port was built to make use of the port in order to justify Federal Government's huge investment in it. Mr Akpan was also worried about the fate of barely 1,200 Nigerian Ports Authority staff who scratch their living from the port. At the time of writing, some ships are discharging at the port and will take back to Europe several tonnes of Nigerian cocoa, rubber, palm, kernel and palm kernel oil. Facilities at the port have been greatly improved. A total of 26 buoys have been installed along the 40 nautical miles channel to the open sea. The channel which was seven meters below chart datum in 1979 when the port was opened, is now being further deepened to nine metres and the number of buoys is being increased to 52 to bring buoyage to the highest international standards. Apart from the new deeper approach channel, Calabar Port has 860 metre quay, large modern transit sheds and warehouses, a very large tarmac area for stacking containers and a free zone where it is hoped Chad and Cameroun will build their warehouses. There is an expresseway linking the port with the northern states and also extending to Anambra and Imo states. As agriculture begins to climb back to its mid-sixties peak, much large tonnages of produce are being shipped from the port: palm produce, rubber and cocoa. Precisely for this reason, cocoa, rubber and grains boards have joined the Palm Produce Board in opening offices in Calabar. [Edet Charles] [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Oct 81 p 3]

WOMAN COMMISSIONER REASSIGNED--The first woman commissioner to be appointed in Bendel State Mrs Veronica Bamuza, has been assigned the portfolio of information in the governor's office. A government announcement in Benin on Wednesday said that Mrs Bamuza would also act as Commissioner for Lands and Survey until the incumbent, Mr F.O. Isobor, returned from the United Kingdom. Mrs Bamuza becomes the second commissioner to head a department in the governor's office. The other commissioner is Dr Jacob Obiyan, who heads the department of sports. Both departments were transferred from the former Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sports at the beginning of this year. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Oct 81 p 9]

GOODS SAID DIVERTED--The Nigerian Shippers' Council has said in Lagos that it was investigating allegations that a private shipping company was diverting goods bound for Nigerian harbours to foreign ports. The executive Secretary of the Council, Dr Bassey Ekong, told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that some

Nigerian insurance companies had alleged that they had suffered losses amounting to over 16 million Naira as a result of the practice of the alien shipping company. He told NAN that one of the council's major objectives was to increase the haulage of Nigeria's exports and imports by indigenous shipping companies. Dr Ekong said that at present, indigenous shipping companies carried out less haulage activities adding that about 13 per cent of the 16 million Naira freight bill paid by the Federal Government between 1978 and 1979 went to indigenous shipping companies. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Oct 81 p 23]

'SLAVE TRADER' ARRESTED--Oyo State Police Command on Monday in Ibadan arrested an alien, Joseph Nador, 23 for allegedly engaging in slave trade. A statement issued by the Police said that the alien lured another foreigner, Akute Angla from Lagos to Ibadan under the pretext that he would employ him to work on an electrical project. The statement further said that while in Ibadan the suspect made contacts with a view to selling his victim for 15,000 Naira. But detectives from the state CID Ibadan, who posed as slave merchants offered and gave the alien marked currencies of 15,000 Naira. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Oct 81 p 13]

CONTAMINATED FOOD--Contaminated food items estimated at 96,000 Naira were discovered at the weekend at the warehouse of the Nigerian National Supply company (NNSC) in Warri, Bendel State. They include 2,220 bags of granulated sugar worth 51,060 Naira and 3,819 cartons of milk, estimated at 46,018 Naira. There were discovered when the Presidential Special Assistant in Bendel State, Dr I. S. Omonuwa, paid a visit to the company premises. Dr Omonuwa described his findings as 'shocking and unbelievable,' saying that the odour from some of the items could contaminate the good food items in the warehouse. The new Area Manager of the company, Mr A. W. Akpabio, said that some of the contaminated food had been in the store for more than one year because the company headquarters was yet to give order for their destruction. He, however, assured Dr Omonuwa that none of the items would be sold to consumers, adding that the Food and Drugs Inspection Unit of the Federal Ministry of Health had declared some of the items unfit for human consumption. Also in the warehouse were torn bags of rice which the manager said would be sold after directives were received from Lagos. Dr Omonuwa said that his visit had been motivated by the rumours that had been circulating about the company's operations. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported that the roof of one of the warehouses was leaking badly and that the floor was flooded and damp. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Oct 81 p 12]

IRRIGATION CONTRACT WITH JAPAN--The Lower Anambra Irrigation project will have an annual yield of 50,000 tonnes of rice when completed, the Minister of Water Resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu, said in Enugu last weekend. Alhaji Ndagi, who was speaking at the signing of the contract for the project between the Federal Government and a Japanese consortium said that although the estimated cost of the entire project was 93.3 million Naira, the cost of the present contract which covered the civil engineering works and the provision of equipment was 42.3 million Naira. The money, the minister said, would come from 49 million Naira loan granted Nigeria by Japan. The General Manager of the Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority, Mr G. T. Okonkwo, signed for the Federal Government, while Hiroshi Itoh initialed the agreement for the Japanese consortium. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Oct 81 p 21]

INFLUX OF ALIENS--The misunderstanding of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) treaty on the free movement of people is responsible for the influx of nationals of neighbouring countries into Nigeria, Internal Affairs Minister, Professor Iya Abubakar has said in Ibadan. In an address to the fourth conference of senior immigration officers, the minister noted that ECOWAS

nationals who entered through illegal routes were taking undue advantage of the abolition of visas for short visits as contained in the treaty. He told the immigration officers that they had the responsibility to flush out such aliens who had overstayed the stipulated time. He said that his ministry was considering the establishment of guards service which would prevent the influx of immigrants through illegal routes by mounting a 24-hour surveillance at the country's borders. Professor Abubakar disclosed that eight of the 12 new border posts had been opened and that the remaining four would be opened by the end of this year. He said that a re-organisation of the immigration department was also being contemplated to enable it compare with other disciplined services and attract skilled personnel. And in an interview with the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) the Director of Immigration, Mr Lawal Sambo said that the on-going conference would deliberate on the illegal entry of foreigners and make appropriate recommendations to the authorities. Mr Sambo disclosed that control points would be established along various routes entering the major towns as a means of checking illegal entries. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Oct 81 p 20]

FIRE DESTROYS GONGOLA MINISTRY--The main administrative building of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in Gongola State where a suspected case of financial mismanagement involving over 1.407 million Naira was reported has been destroyed by fire. The estimate of the damage has not yet been compiled. It is, however, believed that it would amount to thousands of Naira. The outgoing Commissioner for Agriculture and Cooperatives Alhaji Abubakar Mutum Biya, attributed the cause of the fire to electrical fault. The commissioner said he did not suspect any foul play or conspiracy in the ministry, adding "that is why I have requested the government to appoint a panel to investigate the immediate and remote causes of the fire incident." [A. B. Tapidi] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 81 p 32]

CSO: 4700/404

SENEGAL

BUDGET REVISED TO REDUCE EXPENDITURES

AB121347 Paris AFP in French 1044 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Dakar, 12 Dec (AFP)--Senegal's budget for the 1980-81 fiscal year, which was adopted last June, has been revised with a reduction in its chapter on expenditure, under the terms of a bill adopted by the national assembly.

Under this law, the budget is now set at 211,412 million CFA francs compared to 220,169 million CFA francs. According to the introductory text of the bill, the revision was decided upon taking into account particularly the budgetary savings realized (3.2 million CFA francs), the reevaluation of personnel expenditure (7.9 million CFA francs) and the results of negotiations to spread out the country's public debts, which freed the state from repaying its 21 million CFA francs debt for the year 1981-82. Senegal's private external debt is about 32 million CFA francs and repayment should be made over 4 years.

The debts of the Central Bureau for Cooperatives (dissolved) is estimated at 90 billion CFA francs and negotiations are underway to spread out its repayment over 20 years, the text adds.

During the discussion in committees, Ousmane Seck, Senegalese minister of economy and finance, stated that the good harvest of peanuts this year (800,000 tons) will help in the nation's economic recovery, which has been seriously affected by successive years of drought.

Exports of peanut products will bring in 48 billion CFA francs compared with 10 billion CFA francs this year, said the minister who forecasts an 8.3-percent increase in the gross national product.

Senegal is, however, far from getting out of the crisis because the results of a good harvest are not sufficient to solve all problems within a year. The rigorous austerity policy will be pursued, he concluded.

CSO: 4719/327

PW BOTHA TURNS DOWN RANDBURG INVITATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Elaine Reynecke]

[Text]

The Prime Minister has turned down an invitation from the town council of Randburg to have the Freedom of the Town conferred on him in February, because of scathing attacks made against him by Progressive Federal Party councillors.

The refusal — believed to be the first of this nature — follows a decision by PFP councillors Mrs Pat van Rensburg and Dr H N Farrer, not to support Mr P W Botha's scheduled visit to the town to receive honorary citizenship.

In a letter addressed to the mayor, Mr Olaus van Zyl, and read during last night's monthly council meeting, Mr Botha said he set a high price on obtaining majority support in such matters and because the PFP questioned the wisdom of such a move by the Nationalist-dominated council he could not accept the invitation.

Unwilling to become the central point of a further controversy in Randburg, Mr Botha said he understood the problem facing the ruling

councillors and hoped his reasons for turning down the invitation would be understood in the same manner.

Disappointed by the Prime Minister's decision, Mr Ernst Pienaar, chairman of the management committee, proposed the council apologised to the Prime Minister for the way in which the matter was discussed in open council last month.

He slammed Mrs van Rensburg for embarrassing the Prime Minister and for calling him "a contentious political figure with a decidedly tarnished image."

Mrs van Rensburg said she agreed with the decision to apologise to Mr Botha. She said the situation had arisen out of the Nationalists' "elementary lack of courtesy."

PFP councillors, she claimed, had not been consulted "and this resulted in a total failure to observe protocol."

"The issue is an attempt to exploit the Prime Minister for political purposes," she said.

The Prime Minister's visit was scheduled to take place 10 days before the municipal elections.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'DRAFT DODGERS' SEEK REFUGE IN LESOTHO

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Nov 81 p 13

[Article by Norman Chandler]

[Text]

YOUNG South Africans are trying to avoid military callup by seeking asylum in Lesotho and then flying to other countries — but the Defence Force says the number is insignificant.

The Lesotho Department of the Interior has confirmed it is aware of desertions and that the Government has informed the South African authorities of the situation.

Some of the deserters have gone to Germany, the Netherlands and England, while one is understood to be seeking asylum in Australia. At least ten are known to be involved.

Spokesmen for diplomatic missions in Lesotho were this week reluctant to give figures but one well-placed source told me that at least six young men had entered the country over the past few days with the intention of gaining asylum.

Refugees

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr V Molapo, told me: "Those who are dodging army callup have joined the stream of refugees who daily cross into our country."

He said he had personally informed the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that a number of men had crossed the border.

"We do not know the exact number as many go straight to diplomatic missions here," he said.

Mr Malopo said that if the conscript dodgers felt Lesotho was a suitable refuge "then we will never stop granting political asylum".

Mr Malopo warned, however, that Lesotho would not tolerate refugees who broke local laws.

A Defence Force spokesman told the Sunday Times that the number of young men deserting from the ranks could be regarded as "insignificant" — under ten over the past year.

CABINET CLEARS GROUND FOR CRUCIAL DECISIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Nov 81 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN— The Cabinet appears to have started preparing for next year's parliamentary session during which several important policy decisions will have to be taken by the Government.

Certain to receive priority are the economic decentralisation plans which the Prime Minister announced to leading businessmen at a recent conference in Cape Town.

Other issues include consolidation proposals for the homelands and Dr Piet Koornhof's long-delayed Bills concerning the position of black people in urban areas.

Details of Cabinet agendas are rarely made public but presumably the Government is devoting considerable time to discussing the implications of the SWA/Namibia settlement initiative. A resolution of the drawn-out international problem seems increasingly likely in the near future.

Probably the most vexed issue facing the Government next year is the constitutional future of the country.

In the absence of firm proposals from the President's Council it is doubtful whether the Cabinet is in a position to consider any firm steps on the constitution.

The President's Council has indicated it will first hand the Government its proposals for local government and only later its proposals for central governments.

Meanwhile Government members are studying the Steyn Commission Report on the Press which could result in further curbs on Press freedom.

The Prime Minister's Press office said yesterday the Cabinet was expected to stop work early next month and resume shortly before the parliamentary session which starts on January 29.

Mr P W Botha will not be making a Day of the Covenant speech this year. But his programme before the Christmas holidays includes the opening of a resort for blacks at Zeerust tomorrow, and an appearance at primary school at Stellenbosch early in December. The Freedom of Uitenhage will be conferred on Mr Botha on December 3.

TRADE WITH ISRAEL COULD EXPAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Dec 81 p 21

[Article by Peter Moscardi: "Room for SA-Israel Trade Expansion"]

[Text] THE regular and friendly relations between South Africa and Israel, and their geographic proximity, via the port of Eilat, are natural factors leading to the strengthening of economic ties between the two countries.

This claim is made by Rami Gutt, director of the Israel Export Institute. Writing in the South Africa-Israel Economic and Trade Annual, Mr Gutt notes that the rate of advance of Israel's exports to South Africa is relatively greater than that of Israel's sales to other countries in the world.

Furthermore, the rate of the growth of imports of South African goods to Israel is greater than from other sources.

From 1978 to 1979, a 91 percent increase in the import of South African goods to Israel was recorded, with the gap in the trade balance between Israel and South Africa having risen continuously, reaching US \$104-million in 1979, and US \$30,3-million in the first half of 1980.

Current trade relations between the two countries indicate that Israel absorbs about 1 percent of South Africa's exports, while pro-

viding this country with about 0,5 percent of its imports.

In the past few years, says Mr Gutt, a growth trend with regard to Israel's exports to South Africa has been indicated — in response to the modification by South Africa of its severe import restrictions.

"It is possible to say that trade between Israel and South Africa is complementary. The South African economy is rich in natural resources and inexpensive labour, while the Israeli economy is exemplified by a professional labour force and easy access to world trade centres," said Mr Gutt.

There existed significant possibilities for the development and further advance of trade between the two countries, suggested Mr Gutt. The possibilities, said Mr Gutt, included:

- Preferences in awarding tenders by South Africa to local suppliers;
- Mutual recognition of regulations and trademarks;
- The creation of a joint committee for trade between

South African and Israeli exporters;

● A joint investment in private industry in Israel, particularly in fields where the relative advantages of both countries would find expression.

"An example," suggested Mr Gutt "would be the establishment of an industrial plant that would utilise raw materials from South Africa to manufacture goods for export to the EEC, to which Israel has tariff-free access without restrictions on volume."

Industrial raw materials comprise about 62 percent of Israel's total imports from South Africa, the major portion of which includes steel bars and sheets.

Food products are another major commodity which Israel purchases from South Africa, importing US \$11,8-million worth of sugar in 1979 and US \$12,6-million worth of sweets in the same year.

APARTHEID SAID TO AFFECT TRADE WITH JAPAN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES JAPAN SUPPLEMENT in English 29 Nov 81
p 2

[Article by Michael Spicer]

[Text]

IN SOME respects it is not surprising that relations between South Africa and Japan should be cool — the countries are about as physically removed from each other as it is possible for any two countries to be (it is 14 000km by air from Johannesburg to Tokyo).

Unlike South Africa's other major trading partners, there are no historical or cultural links to cement the ties of economic interest between Japan and South Africa, so communications are not so developed as to effectively bridge geographical separation.

Traditionally, of course, Japanese foreign policy concerns have centered on Asia.

In security matters, Japan has had to contend with the continental giants of China and Russia, while South East Asia has been particularly important in economic matters.

Booming Economies

Developments since the Second World War have reinforced Japan's natural focus on South East Asia and the larger Pacific rim.

The booming economies of the area's newly industrialising countries (NICs) — Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea — has enhanced the economic pull of the region.

The special relationship that has developed between the United States and Japan has seen the latter accept the strategic outlook of its former enemy, together with the shelter provided by the US defence umbrella.

Both the US and Japan are concerned to prevent communist and particularly Soviet expansion in the region and rather to propagate and expand their free market philosophies.

To this end, both countries share an interest in broadening trade and security co-operation with the member nations of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore — and countries on the Pacific periphery: Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Though, as will be seen later, both the cautious diplomatic style of Japan and its geographical priorities began to be reassessed in the wake of the 1973 OPEC oil crisis, this did not significantly alter Africa's position on Japan's foreign policy agenda.

Hence it is that public opinion polls, which are taken seriously in Japan and form the basis of many policy decisions, reveal that the Japanese public assign a low priority to Africa.

But the coolness in relations between Japan and South Africa is not mainly the result of these natural factors, nor of Japan's reputation for maintaining a low profile in international affairs and a cautious approach to diplomacy.

The root cause of the lack of warmth in the relationship is political.

No matter how much of a cliché, it is worth repeating the inescapable fact that South Africa's foreign relations are so inextricably intertwined with her domestic policies as to be almost synonymous with them.

As a member of the Afro-Asian family of nations, though a pragmatic one, Japan finds separate development or apartheid as abhorrent as it is to Western countries (if not more so).

But apartheid poses a sharper dilemma for Japanese relations with the Third World countries than it does for Western nations, particularly since Japan's economic links have developed with South Africa only in recent

times in the face of international opposition.

Honorary whites

The policy of apartheid affects Japanese businessmen in South Africa directly.

They were granted the status of "honorary whites" in 1961. One must suppose, both in recognition of the importance to South Africa of trade with Japan, and because their numbers were so few, that the government could afford to make an exception.

Racial incidents have abated as South Africans have grown less race conscious and more used to the small Japanese community.

But representatives of Japanese companies in South Africa are only granted three-to-five-year visas from the South African Government, very few of which are renewable.

This, one suspects, is because the authorities do not wish a permanent Japanese community to grow up and add to the country's racial mix.

The official Japanese view was summed up by Japanese Foreign Minister Mr Toshio Kimura when he said in 1974:

"Japan views with deep regret and indignation the fact that many African people are still being victimised by racism and colonialism on the African continent.

"Japan has consistently opposed, and will continue to do so, this inhuman policy which ignores social justice and human rights on every possible occasion."

After the Second World War, therefore, Japan often voted with Third World nations at the UN to condemn the policies of South Africa. She also restricted political relations, refusing to upgrade diplomatic relations from the level of consul-general, despite South Africa's desire to do so.

However, as a trading nation, there were limits to what she could do.

Japan's interest in mineral and metal supplies from South Africa stemmed from her unique position amongst the developed nations of the world as an importer of almost all raw materials, including oil, required by her industries.

Measure of dependence

The sheer volume of Japanese raw material requirements has meant that whatever the political relations between the two countries, Japan could not avoid a measure of dependence on South African minerals and metals.

Encouraged by South Africa's mid-1960s boom, Japanese trade with the Republic increased from the relatively low level of 1960 (R30-million imported by Japan from South Africa, R41-million exported from Japan to South Africa, to R181-million imports to Japan from South Africa and R221-million exports from Japan to South Africa in 1970.

But it was the massive infrastructural projects undertaken in South Africa in the early 1970s that really stimulated Japanese economic involvement in this country.

The Sishen-Saldanha project, the Richard's Bay complex and the massive expansion of Iscor led to Japan entering into long-term contracts for South African minerals such as coking coal, iron ore, manganese and chrome.

The new decade also saw the start of Japan importing significant amounts of South African agricultural produce (particularly sugar).

Japan would have leapt at the chance of taking advantage of South Africa's liberal investment laws to participate directly in these infrastructural and other mining projects.

Security of supply would

have been enhanced and the country would have been able to share more fully in the results and production of the ventures.

But ever since Sharpsville, Japan, like other industrialised and particularly Western nations, had come under increasing pressure from Third World countries over her dealings with South Africa, and in 1968 the Japanese government prohibited Japanese companies from directly investing in South Africa.

Many Japanese companies resented this limitation on their ability to tap efficiently an expanding market, and there does seem to have been a certain amount of evasion of the ruling by means of investment via third parties.

However, the most common means whereby Japanese companies exploited the South African market was (and still is) by means of entering into joint ventures with the Japanese company providing the technical expertise, technology and sometimes equipment, and the South African franchise holder providing the capital.

By 1970, Japan's two-way trade with South Africa accounted for 18.3 percent of its total trade with Africa.

The international anti-apartheid lobby was not slow to apply pressure on Japan for this renewed expansion of its links with South Africa.

In May 1973, on the occasion of its 10th anniversary, the OAU published this message to the people of Japan:

"Many Africans fervently hope that Japanese business enterprises themselves will soon drop South Africa because of their conscience or following the instinct of self-interest without being forced by the peoples of Africa and/or Japan.

"It would be incomprehensible if they are prepared to exchange the immense economic opportunity in the rest of Africa for the small South African market."

International action

And in September the following year, Edwin Ogebe Ogbu of Nigeria, chairman of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid, led a delegation on a mission to Japan. The purpose was to lobby the government and other organisations in Japan to join concerted international action against apartheid.

The dilemma constantly faced by South Africa's trading partners had reared its head again.

Politically, the growing links between the two countries were an embarrassment, particularly at international forums such as the United Nations, but also domestically and in the Japanese parliament.

Allegations of the circumvention on the ban on investment, evidence of loans by Japanese banks to South Africa and the planned purchase of uranium from South Africa and the Rossing mine in South West Africa (Namibia) in contravention of UN decrees, as well as allegations of Japanese firms breaking UN sanctions against Rhodesia, added to the embarrassment.

The shock increase in oil prices in 1973 due to OPEC action had hit Japan particularly hard since it was almost totally reliant on imported oil supplies.

The feeling in Japan grew that the country could no longer afford to adopt such a low profile in international affairs or ignore the sensitive arena of international politics.

Together with a reassessment of its involvement in the Middle East, Japan undertook studies of other politically sensitive regions.

Growing links

Apart from the political considerations which had already been brought home by

OAU and UN pressure, economic considerations did seem to argue for some kind of reassessment of Japan's growing links with South Africa.

"The immense economic opportunity in the rest of Africa" referred to by Mr Ogbu, seemed to be readily available and awaiting exploitation at a time when western development economists were confident that only aid and investment were required to transform third world economies.

Investment prospects in mining and agriculture looked promising, whilst trade with North Africa and Nigeria and Kenya seemed set to boom. At the same time, South Africa was entering a deep economic recession.

Practical politics, however, as in other democratic countries, decreed that no simple response to these pressures on Japan was possible.

Just as the foreign and trade ministries in Britain and in the US often differ over policy towards South Africa, so the Gaimusho (the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs) and MITI (the Ministry of International Trade and Industry) differed over the required response.

The Gaimusho, who were on the receiving end of international pressure and criticism of Japanese links with South Africa, argued for firm action whilst MITI, aware of South Africa's importance as a supplier of essential agricultural and mineral commodities and South Africa's role as a market for Japanese goods, argued for no action.

The result was a compromise. A ban on cultural, educational and social exchanges was imposed in June 1974.

This did not affect MITI's province since tourism was not included. Japanese banks were also warned not to lend further to South Africa.

The hoped for and awaited opportunities in Africa receded further and further into the future. The dramatically increased price of oil imports, decreased prices for export commodities and inappropriate social and economic policies of African governments battered African economies and shrank potential markets.

Political upheavals, lack of skilled manpower and restrictive investment criteria also discouraged investment in Africa.

Concurrently, however, the South African economy recovered from the recession of the mid 1970s and a renewed prosperity created many further opportunities for Japanese/South African trade.

Thus it was that in 1980 the two-way trade had grown from R402-million in 1970 to R2.5-billion (R1.3-billion exports and R1.2-billion imports).

By 1979 Japanese trade with South Africa represented 27 percent of its total trade with Africa, up from 18.3 percent in 1973. South Africa had become Japan's largest trading partner in Africa.

Growing demand

Though this represents only 1.1 percent of Japan's foreign trade, the trade is nevertheless in important of ten critical sectors.

But neither side can draw much comfort from the present situation.

Japanese businessmen are frustrated because the investment ban means Japanese firms are for the most part excluded from official and semi-official contracts (though there have been recent exceptions).

Much of the annoyance generated by the ban seems to be directed at the policies which make investment

impossible.

The Japanese seem to be as offended by the crudeness of the implementation of separate development and the pettiness of many of the regulations as by the nature of the policy itself.

For its own part, South Africa suffers from the exclusion of an important source of foreign investment. Though relations between the two countries appear stable despite the lack of warmth, there are some disconcerting pointers for the future.

In order to safeguard its supplies of critical raw materials, Japan has been investing heavily, particularly in Australia and Canada.

It is no comfort to South Africa that Africa has not benefitted much from such investment, for when Japanese-financed mining projects come on stream, wherever they are, they will place in jeopardy some of the existing contracts, or the renewal of those contracts, which see Japan currently importing so many South African commodities.

CSO: 4700/406

BRIEFS

NATIONAL VICTORY IN PRETORIA--Verligte National Party members in Pretoria have been dealt a crushing blow. What was apparently a well-organised attempt to oust "Treurnicht men" led by the MP for Waterkloof, Mr Thomas Langley, from the Pretoria National Party Council, has ended in dismal failure. At a meeting last night Mr Langley beat off a strong challenge by Mr Fanie Schoeman, MPC for Pretoria East and leader of the NP in the Provincial Council. Mr Langley was elected for his third term of office as chairman by 18 votes to 15. Mr Schoeman was unanimously elected deputy chairman, but other attempts to oust the conservatives from the party council failed. The chairman of the Provincial Council, Mr B. D. T. Boshoff, beat off Mr Rex le Roux, MP for Pretoria West, to retain his seat. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Nov 81 p 11]

NO MALAWI BASE ROLE--Blantyre--Western diplomats here have said South Africa is helping to build a R10-million base for the Malawian Army, but South African sources deny it. The base, including a barracks at Salima on the Lake Malawi shore, is said to be nearly finished. In Pretoria, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said: "We know nothing about it." Spokesman for the SADF, the Reserve Bank and the Treasury also denied any South African aid for such a project. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Nov 81 p 11]

BLACK INCOME GAP CLOSING--Between 1980 and 1981 claimed household income increased by 28 percent for Blacks, 24 percent for Whites, 21 percent for Coloreds and 17 percent for Asians, says Clive Corder, managing director of Market Research Africa in its latest newsletter. He points out that between 1980 and 1981, White household income was 6,5 times higher than Black, 2,7 times higher than Coloured, and nearly twice that of Asian, and that the discrepancies are even greater on a per capita basis because of differences in household size. The base figures are very different--the increase in monthly average White household income between 1980 and 1981 was R222--more than the total average monthly household income for Blacks of R174 who had a rise of only R38 on the year. If a comparison of household income growth is made for the period 1975 to 1981, the income of Blacks increased 2,4 times, while incomes of other racial groups rose by less than twice. Mr Corder states that if the income of Blacks rises by 20 percent annually and that of Whites at half that rate, parity will be reached in less than 22 years, when both groups would be earning R8 800 a month. [Marianne Dagutat] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Dec 81 p 26]

RISE IN SWEDISH EXPORTS--Exports from Sweden to South Africa will continue to increase due to Sweden's ability readily to supply sophisticated equipment and offer a good service. This is the opinion of Christer Moller, export manager of Fallenius and Lefflers, the Swedish agents for the Rennies Shipping Cape Cross Groupage Service. Mr Moller also predicts that world trade with South Africa is unlikely to grow at the same rate in 1982 as it did in 1980. The Cape Cross Service is the sole organisation offering a door-to-door groupage system from Sweden to South Africa and a significant rise in the number of containers shipped to South Africa has occurred during the four years Cape Cross has been operating. While the trade has mainly been one-way current attempts are being made by Fallenius and Lefflers to promote South African exports to Sweden, taking advantage of the reliable shipping service existing north and southbound. The growth in trade between the two countries has been promoted by the increase in the spending power of the middle-income group in South Africa, according to Mr Moller, who claims that importers have become more sophisticated in their shipping requirements. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Dec 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/406

DIFFICULTIES IN TRDB'S LOAN PROGRAM NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 4 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] The loans of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank [TRDB] are discussed often at this time following the difficulties which have occurred in the repayment of these loans. As a result the bank has taken steps to supervise village loans which come due.

Opinions have been expressed that in addition to revising the procedure governing these loans, the villages should be given sufficient advice concerning the repayment of debts in order to make it possible for them to obtain further loans. As a result of the difficulties which have occurred, these opinions should be taken into consideration.

Undoubtedly the villages require loans in order to purchase various things, especially implements. Already some of the villages have encountered difficulties because of their inability to repay their debts to the TRDB. As a result of the consequent inability of the villages to obtain their needs, there is the possibility that they will obtain small harvests and therefore continue to be unable to repay their debts, thus setting back the country's economic development. There is no means of ensuring that the TRDB can continue to conduct its work if it provides funds only without receiving repayment of these funds. The question is will this problem be resolved so that both sides concerned will benefit?

To obtain answers to these questions is an important matter in order to provide a solution to the whole problem of village loans. It is entirely possible that the problem is two-sided, consisting in the procedure for providing and repaying the loans themselves or in a failure to explain to the peasants the importance of repaying these loans.

It is possible also that the problem lies in the lack of good programs to ensure the production of high-quality products in the villages after they obtain their loans.

Loans alone do not ensure the production of high quality products. The system for producing goods should make it possible to obtain abundant harvests.

After the harvests are obtained, the villages must have good programs to ensure that every resident of a village repays the debt he has incurred and that these funds are restored to the TRDB.

The TRDB's obligation is to take into consideration the real situation of our villages in order to relive the villagers of many obstacles.

CSO: 4749/17

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

BADEA LOAN--Khartoum, November 18--The Khartoum-based Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) will offer Zaire a loan of 10 million dollars to help finance a project for developing and modernizing the country's river navigation and railway network. A BADEA press release said the project would ensure the efficient transport of Zaire's exports, particularly copper. The loan is repayable over 10 years, including a three-year grace period, at an annual interest rate of eight per cent. It brings the bank's total commitment in Zaire to 36.8 million dollars. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2847, 20 Nov 81 p 21]

MOBUTU'S FORTUNE--Rome, November 18--A Zairese opposition leader has accused President Mobutu Sese Seko of accumulating abroad a fortune larger than Zaire's 4,400 million dollars foreign debt. Paul Roger Mokede, a leader of the National Congolese Lumumba Movement, told a press conference here that President Mobutu's fortune approached 5,000 million dollars in a Swiss bank account, plus "whole strongboxes filled with diamonds." The Zairese President's official salary alone since he came to power in 1964 amounted to 17 per cent of the annual budget, while the country's foreign debt now amounted to 70 per cent of the gross national product, Mr Mokede alleged. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2847, 20 Nov 81 p 21]

CSO: 4700/399

MUGABE ADDRESSES PUBLIC MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Public servants have no right to impose their own political ideas and preferences and usurp the Government's prerogative in policy-making, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Opening the fourth round-table conference of the American Association for Public Administration and Management in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe said that to do so would be to frustrate the people's will and to subvert the process of transformation.

It was not unknown for public servants, he said, to presume to know what was good for the people — an attitude which had, unfortunately, not died with colonialism.

But if such arrogance and elitism stood in the way of progressive political direction, "we shall give them no quarter, but shall instead pursue them relentlessly until they are exorcised from the administration and management of our public affairs".

Mr Mugabe called on all public servants in Africa to be the frontline troops in the battle against all evils afflicting man on the continent.

He told delegates to the week-long conference that public servants should deploy all resources at their command in the fight against exploitation, poverty, ignorance and disease.

The conference is being attended by delegates from 22 African countries and more than 20 observers, representing inter-

national agencies.

The function of the public service and servants, the Prime Minister said, was all the more crucial and urgent in a developing nation because it was a key arm of the state machine, which had to be well-manned and equipped to handle the responsibilities the state was called upon to discharge in the interests of, and for the benefit of, the people.

Stagnation

The public service had to harness all the resources of government to assure the success of this fight.

Mr Mugabe said that without the determined and systematic effort being made in this direction by public servants as individuals and by the public service as an institution, socio-economic stagnation or even retrogression would become the fate of African countries.

"We in Africa can hardly afford the luxury of a public service, the functionaries of which are

more concerned with the minutiae of bureaucratic rules, regulations and procedure than with developing strategies for meeting the needs and requirements of the broad masses of our people."

Public servants, he said, must accept and respect the political guidance of the government in power, particularly, where such a government emanated from the will of the people.

Zimbabwe was putting maximum effort into transforming inherent institutions at every level, as well as people's lives, not only within the political sphere, but also in the economic and cultural fields.

Elevate

This was particularly so because human beings were the sole object of government policy and action, as it sought to elevate man's material and spiritual circumstances.

He said the success of his Government would be

measured by the extent to which it was able to create an advanced, self-reliant, and egalitarian society, in which the well-being of the individual was anchored in the well-being of the state.

A large and indispensable role had to be played by the public service in the realisation of this goal.

The Government therefore needed politically sensitive, dedicated, technically-qualified and competent public servants, who could mobilise resources in order to tackle, rationally and effectively, the social ills and problems the country faced.

On the training of such people in this country, the Prime Minister told the delegates that the Government had decided to establish a Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration and Management, which would direct and co-ordinate training programmes of its own as well as those affiliated institutions operating at provincial and district levels.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DENIAL ON ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, has challenged remarks by the Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor Nelson Ndlovu, which were published in last Thursday's Herald.

Speaking after returning from a trip to Britain to recruit 30 electrical engineers, Councillor Ndlovu said he was disappointed to find no Zimbabwean who was qualified or training there.

In his statement, Dr Shava said there were 14 unemployed Zimbabwean electrical engineers in the ministry's records, and there were 79 other engineers with degrees in other disciplines.

INEXPERIENCE

There were 66 trained technicians in electrical and other fields who

were also unemployed because employers would not engage them through lack of experience.

"I do not know how the mayor arrived at his conclusions, but I would appreciate very much if officials, ministries or organisations were to consult the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development before issuing statements such as the one attributed to Councillor Ndlovu."

The minister also appealed to the public sector, parastatal corporations and municipalities to employ these unemployed "experts" so they could acquire experience.

"It is not good enough to refuse to employ them simply on the grounds of their inexperience. They will only acquire experience through employment."

CSO: 4700/401

OFFICIAL PRAISES COMPETENCE OF TECHNICIANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

THE training of apprentices in Zimbabwe is of a high quality as shown by the demand from neighbouring countries for Zimbabwean technicians, the Secretary for Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Herbert Murerwa, has said.

He was replying to a letter sent to the Herald by the mother of a first-year apprentice who was worried about the quality of training in this country.

She said there was a lack of places at the Salisbury Polytechnic, so her son had not been able to attend, and there was a shortage of instructors.

Her son's company had been waiting for two years for exchange-control approval to import vital machinery for training. The apprentices felt they were being trained on antiquated plant and would not be able to cope elsewhere.

She suggested that if formal technical training improved and more modern equipment was provided then fewer young men would want to leave and the need to bond them to the Government for the same period as their training would fall away.

Dr Murerwa said his ministry was determined to ensure that every apprentice needing college training would get it.

"Regarding the quality of training in Zimbabwe; there is little doubt that it is one of the highest. This is one of the reasons why our technicians are so mobile because there is a high demand in neighbouring countries for Zimbabwe-trained technicians," he said.

"The question of a shortage of instructors and the need for new equipment for the colleges is not a new problem, but concerted efforts are now being made to resolve these problems."

CS0: 4700/413

HIGH COURT SEQUESTERS MUSHANINGA'S PROPERTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

Business Reporter

THE High Court in Salisbury has ordered the sequestration of all property owned by Mr Vera Mushaniga, president of the Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce.

A Master's Notice to this effect was published in last week's Government Gazette following an application by Van's Transport (Pvt) Ltd of Umtali for non-payment of a \$7 500 loan made by the company to Mr Mushaniga in September, 1980.

The High Court, in an order dated November 25, 1981 and made pursuant to the Insolvency Act, found that ZUCCO's president was liable to repay a total of \$8 302,84.

The original sum of \$7 500; \$600 rental arrears on Stand No. 8 Weirmouth, Umtali for

the period December 1980 to March 1981; \$35,84 worth of goods sold by Van's Transport to Mr Mushaniga; and \$167 of cash advances made by the company on behalf of the defendant.

Documents submitted to the court on behalf of the plaintiffs stated that Mr Mushaniga took no steps to defend the action and on May 22, Van's obtained judgement in default and a writ of execution was issued.

Other evidence showed that the only assets of Mr Mushaniga attached by the Deputy Sheriff appeared to be a lease on a flat in Glen Norah and Stand 7498 in Highfield township.

The Glen Norah lease has been sold for \$2 500 and the proceeds distributed by the Deputy Sheriff among various creditors.

A statement from the Sheriff's Office showed that three other creditors were owed capital sums of over \$14 000 plus accrued interest and costs.

Mention was also made of numerous magistrate court writs of which the Deputy Sheriff had no details.

In respect of the other three creditors documents showed that two of the debts had been obtained by using the names R. Zanyanya and O. G. Sahai respectively.

CSO: 4700/413

MINERALS SALES NATIONALIZED UNDER NEW BILL

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text]

NATIONALISATION of all mineral marketing is the ultimate aim behind the draft Bill to establish the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe.

Under Clause 37 of the second draft, the Corporation would have sole responsibility for the sale of any mineral inside or outside Zimbabwe.

Provision is made for the Corporation to authorise another seller to sell minerals, but this would be subject to any terms or conditions imposed by the Corporation.

In the preamble to the Bill, "mineral" includes any product derived from smelting, refining, or beneficiation.

It also includes any manufactured or partly manufactured goods declared to be a mineral by the Minister of Mines.

It does not include gold.

The Corporation will be controlled by a board, headed by a Chairman appointed by the Minister.

It is proposed to have a managing director and seven other members.

Two shall be appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Mines, one will be a trade unionist, one will represent transport, another will represent the Reserve Bank.

The other two members will be appointed "for their knowledge and experience in the field of mineral production or international commodity marketing".

When marketing minerals, the Corporation will take into account the interests of all producers and consult with those whose interests are affected.

The Minister of Mines can give the Corporation directions as to its functions which appear to be in the national interest.

Anyone who wishes to sell minerals will have to provide full details of the product and details of the proposed contract.

In return the Corporation can negotiate on behalf of the seller, purchase the minerals itself, or authorize the sale of the product.

Any deals can only take place if the contract allows the Corporation to take control of the minerals, and arrange their delivery to the purchaser.

The purchase price is to be paid to the Corporation, and insurance and transport arranged by it. After deductions and within thirty days the sellers will be paid for their products.

In general the Corporation is not liable for any contracts it negotiates or authorizes. The commission levied for services rendered will be a percentage of the selling price of the minerals.

The draft Bill also contains a clause to prohibit stockpiling, beyond fixed maxima.

The Corporation can also demand full details of mineral ownings, minerals refined or produced, and any previous sales.

When the Bill comes into effect, all existing contracts fall under the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

All information related to marketing by the Corporation is covered by a secrecy clause.

The proposed Marketing Corporation will also have a development role by providing training and research facilities.

It can form or acquire a company or help in the financing of a new company in any field of mining.

With Ministry of Finance approval, it can offer scholarships and give financial assistance to worthy institutions or persons.

The Chamber of Mines has sharply criticised certain provisions of the draft Bill.

It was felt that the Bill would drive away any future investment in the mining industry, the Corporation would be inefficient and would have too wide a range of powers, and it should not become involved in the development of mining.

The Chamber held discussions with the Ministry of Mines, and the proposal to have not less than four out of nine Corporation members from the mining industry was rejected.

Similarly, attempts to have the Bill amended to place greater stress on the authorization of contracts negotiated by producers, was rejected.

The ability of the Corporation to take control of major assets of a producer was questioned, as was the lack of liability for contracts.

The Chamber of Mines believed the entire clause of stockpiling should be deleted as it would remove the right of a producer to retain control of his own destiny.

It would have a serious effect on existing and potential investors and financial losses could result by selling when prices were low.

The objections were overruled as these powers were necessary if the Corporation was to carry out its function properly.

CSO: 4700/413

HOVE WARNS BLACKS ON BEING 'USED'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

Business Reporter

A LEADING Zimbabwean businessman has warned black businessmen against being used as fronts by people who appear to be meeting the Government policy of African advancement.

Mr Byron Hove said economic advancement is still heavily against the indigenous Zimbabwean and an alternative for some is to be used as fronts.

Mr Hove, who is also a lawyer, said the role of the educated and financially equipped Zimbabwean businessman is to be diligent and patriotic enough not to be used. They instead must reflect national orientation which is to reduce inequalities and maximise opportunities.

"As for opportunities, it is not true that blacks are not competent enough or have not yet reached the required standard," he said.

Mr Hove added that there is no question of time in a revolution and there must be dramatic evidence that the country is decolonising in all spheres of life.

"Blacks in responsible positions should have happened yesterday," he said.

There must be an equal emphasis on productivity to match that of decent wages. In as much as trade unions demand better conditions, there must be equal emphasis on productivity.

Mr Hove said that in the new Zimbabwean society, it is not the aim of employers to exploit workers or get inflated profit margins, but rather to succeed in terms of the production of good quality products.

The notion that profit is an ill-begotten gain is outdated. A difference must be drawn between capitalism in which profit is a religion, and the emerging businessman in Zimbabwe today, in which profit is not their motivation.

The question of credit not being readily available affected both black and white businesses alike and Mr Hove said this was due to the overall economic constraints.

As for Government participation in the running of business in the country, Mr Hove said governments everywhere have a mandate from the people to determine the destiny of the country in all affairs, including the economy.

CSO: 4700/413

FORESTERS IMPRESSED WITH SWEDEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 2

[Text]

Business Reporter

SWEDEN'S sophisticated training facilities made a great impression on a five-man forestry delegation which has recently returned to Zimbabwe.

Mr Phillip Hayter, manager of the Tobacco Promotion Council said representatives from the private sector and the Forestry Commission went to Sweden for two weeks.

They made a comprehensive tour of the sawmills and timber manufacturing industries.

The delegation visited the forestry research centre in Stockholm and studied Swedish training methods.

"Vast amounts of money are spent on operator training and familiarisation," said Mr Hayter. At one centre four \$150 000 timber vehicles were used solely for training purposes.

The Swedish forestry industry was very keen to do business with Zimbabwe, and possibly to have Salisbury as a regional headquarters.

The delegation was impressed with the quality of the equipment they saw, and much of it was suitable for Zimbabwe's timber industry.

Mr Hayter also felt there was a very good chance of an interchange of personnel and the training of students.

Sweden has reached a stage of sustained yield in forests, which means whatever is cut down is replaced by new growth.

Zimbabwe is aiming at sustained yield within the next 20 years.

Notable differences are that Zimbabwe's industry is labour intensive and the forests are man-made. The opposite is true in Sweden.

The delegation returned with the impression that Zimbabwe's industry was on a sound footing, though not enough emphasis was being put on training.

Mr Hayter added, "We did not feel ashamed of our achievements. We also have the expertise and the infrastructure to run our industry in a sophisticated way."

PRINTING INK SHORTAGE REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 2

[Text]

Business Reporter

"THE printing industry is in a crisis," according to Mr Tom Kennedy, vice-president of the Master Printers' Federation and general manager of Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd.

The situation has arisen because supplies of printing ink will begin to run out in February/March of 1982.

The raw material for the ink is 100 percent imported, and the industry has had a further 21 percent cut in foreign currency allocation in the last quota period.

This means a direct cut in supplies, and with increasing prices it is an effective 30 percent cut.

"No allowance has been made by those who allocate currency for these price increases," said Mr Kennedy.

He indicated that the amount of currency involved was minimal, but the raw material was vital to the industry.

Without the ink, retrenchment would become a necessity.

Mardon employs 600 semi-skilled workers, and 200 skilled workers and administrative staff. Mr Kennedy said retrenchment could be as high as 50 percent when the ink runs out.

He added that the printing association could do nothing to help, and he would be meeting the Minister of Trade and Commerce this week.

It was not possible to ration supplies to any great extent as sales were done on an ad hoc basis.

"We do try to cut back on large orders, but we shall continue to supply our customers until it is stock-out," said Mr Kennedy.

Turning to the supply of paper, he said that despite the high local content in board and paper, stocks were very low.

Printers were operating on a day to day basis, and the Umtali mills were operating to full capacity, 24 hours a day.

However demand had skyrocketed since independence, particularly for educational books, and the mills could not cope.

CSO: 4700/413

CHINESE MAKE FEASIBILITY STUDY OF SPORTS STADIUM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Text]

A 14-MAN delegation from the People's Republic of China is in the country to conduct feasibility studies on the construction of a 60 000-seat sports stadium in Salisbury.

The team, led by Mr Yu Jinfa, consists of an architect and various engineers skilled in the structural, electrical, broadcasting and telecommunications fields and other experts, and arrived in Zimbabwe on Friday.

Mr Yu said in an interview yesterday that the delegation's main task was to select the site for the proposed stadium and to collect the necessary information for its design.

Once that was completed, the design scheme would be submitted to the

Government for discussion and when agreement was reached, a construction contract would be signed.

He declined to say when the preliminary studies would be completed, but expressed confidence in his team's ability to "successfully fulfil our mission".

He would also not disclose the cost of building the stadium, saying only that the delegation had read Press reports in Peking that this would be about \$17 million.

The construction of the stadium, using both local and Chinese materials, would strengthen and further develop the Sino - Zimbabwe relations, friendship and co-operation, said Mr Yu.

CSO: 4700/401

NORMAN: BEEF SHORTAGE TO LAST THREE YEARS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text]

BEEF will be in short supply in Zimbabwe for at least the next three years, says the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

To counter the shortage, he told Ziama in an interview yesterday, the Government was encouraging poultry and pig farmers to step up production.

The minister also assured farmers that in preparing the season's producer prices, the Government would take their increased production costs into account.

Senator Norman said he had held discussions with the Cold Storage Commission about the beef shortage.

"It is evident that the demand for beef in this country continues to grow," he said.

"Increasing the national herd is obviously going to be slow and I would envisage that beef will be in short supply for the next three to five years."

The shortage, Senator Norman said, was a legacy of the war, when the country lost between 1.2 and 1.4 million head of cattle either through disease or theft.

Senator Norman said the new prices, which would be announced on or before March 1, were between his ministry and the relevant agricultural bodies.

"Wages play an even more significant role and will obviously be part of the whole exercise," Senator Norman said.

"We will also take into account increases in the cost of fuel and fertilisers, in presenting proposals for producer prices, account is always taken of the increases in production costs," he said.

The minister's statement comes in the wake of the new minimum wage levels announced last week by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. From January 1, farm workers will receive \$50 a month — a 36 percent rise from the \$30 they now earn.

Senator Norman also said the same facilities being enjoyed by the commercial farming sector would be extended to the peasant sector, which now comes under the Ministry of Agriculture.

He added that the only way to increase production among peasant farmers would be through encouragement and incentives.

"One of the methods we are using is to provide them with increased marketing facilities in the

form of grain and cotton depots and livestock sales pens," Senator Norman said.

"We have made considerable sums of money available to the peasant farming sector. This year the number of small-scale farmers who qualify for loans from the Agricultural Finance Corporation will be in the region of 35 000 as compared with 23 000 last year and 3 000 in 1979. The objective is to go beyond 50 000 next year," he said.

Increased

The minister noted that the amount of produce delivered to the statutory marketing bodies by peasant farmers increased by 300 percent this year, an indication that they were responding positively to the incentive price increases.

He said five cotton and four grain depots had been constructed around the country this year and that another five of each were planned for next year.

"We have a basic policy that no farmer should be more than 60 km away from a depot," he said. "We are also actively encouraging the use of the co-operative movement so that farmers can buy in bulk and have their goods distributed in a centralised position."

Senator Norman also said there were funds available through the Cold Storage Commission for peasant farmers to take breeding cattle.

The Cold Storage Commission, he said, was being used as a residual buyer of cattle from the communal areas.

His ministry was also using semen from improved bulls in the communal areas to increase the number and quality of beef cattle.

SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS ENVISIONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 13

[Text] **ZIMBABWE is poised to break into a whole new field of technology—generating electricity from sunlight in rural communities — believes the commercial manager of a British firm.**

Herald Reporter

In an interview, Mr Tim Ind of Lucas BP Solar, agreed that the price of such power was still high but added that it could already compete, in the long term, with diesel generators far from fuel depots. The price was dropping all the time.

Solar cells, with their high capital cost but negligible maintenance could be a suitable way of using foreign aid without having to worry about raising funds in Zimbabwe in the years ahead to service the systems.

Mr Ind has been visiting Zimbabwe to assess the market for solar-cell technology and has met officials of Government ministries, parastatals and industry.

There were four steps in the introduction of solar technology. In the first step, which many countries were taking, cells were used to power remote installations such as repeater stations, forest-fire alarms and other low-power needs.

In the second and third stages, cells were installed

in isolated dwellings, mostly in developed countries, or were used to electrify rural communities — the more common use in developing countries.

Several villages in India and Pakistan had large arrays of cells installed and similar systems were operating in the oil-rich countries of the Middle East.

In the first three stages solar cells were an alternative to grid connections. But in the final stage cell arrays would be linked to the grid and would sell surplus power. The price of cells would have to fall quite a bit more before that became economically viable, said Mr Ind.

Zimbabwe would soon start using solar technology to power small fridges to keep vaccines cool and effective in remote areas.

PUMPS

A major use for solar cells would be water pumping, the arrays running electric pumps for drinking water and irrigation. Already pilot tests have been carried out at the University of Zimbabwe.

A solar cell is a slice of pure silicon crystal, doped with specific impurities. Light hitting the cell kicks out electrons which can be tapped, setting up an electric current.

The cells, originally developed for spacecraft, are expensive because of the need to grow and process pure silicon crystals. Extensive research is being done to find an effective way of circumventing these processes.

ACADEMIC EXAMINES IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON DEVELOPMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 25

[Article by Dr Gladius Lewis of the University of Zimbabwe: "Can Developing Countries Bank on the weather"]

[Text] **THE impact of climate is more deeply felt in the developing than in the developed countries, having deleterious effects on activities like food production and water supplies.**

This fact was recently stated in a letter by African governors of the International Monetary Fund to the organisation's annual meeting, which recently took place in Washington. In these words: "If it does not rain there is not much that supply-side policies ... can do to improve agricultural production".

It is also well-known that many areas of the developing world are climatically hostile and vulnerable to a host of climatic disasters. From 1961 to 1970 the World Meteorological Organisation estimated that 22 countries in Asia and the Far East suffered damage worth about \$8 billion from typhoon and floods.

In August 1980 hurricane Allen (with wind speeds up to 180 km/h) caused extensive damage to a number of Caribbean Islands—200 people killed in Haiti, 97 percent of St Lucia's banana crops knocked down and substantial damage to the infill of the harbour at Plymouth. Montserrat. The European Community aid to the stricken areas

The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn broadly separate the developing from the developed countries, with most of the latter lying outside these tropics in the "temperate" zone and the developing countries located within these tropics in the "tropical" zone.

Some of the general climatic differences between these two zones include a higher year-to-year variability of rainfall in the tropical region, great extremes of climate types existing side by side in the tropical region, such as arid deserts in the vicinity of flood-prone plains, and a greater frequency of climatic disasters in the tropics.

It should be noted, of course, that these are broad generalisations. More meaningfully, it is useful to recognise that the influence of climate on human activities is far more complex than can be captured through a simple typology. A number of mutually inter-related factors are involved, such as land-use pattern, soil-type and the nature of economic activities.

What is undisputable is that the capability of developed countries to absorb climatic shocks is higher compared to developing countries.

A hard winter in the United States, a drought in Britain or extensive frost in Canada do have economic repercussions but these countries can quickly adjust to the

The Sahelian population, on the other hand, is so dependant on meagre and uncertain rainfall that a drought there (which has occurred with gruesome regularity in the past decade) causes starvation for over 10 million people, kills an average of 60 percent of the livestock and reduces its exports to almost zero.

Much of the knowledge gained from advances in the last few decades in the understanding of climate and its effects on human activities can be used to plan various projects in developing countries and to guide climate research in a direction which has the potential for the greatest contribution to the economic development of these countries.

INVESTMENT

Under these circumstances it is suggested that acquiring and disseminating such knowledge should become an alternative form of public investment in developing countries, with the return on such investment being compared with other investments.

There are three categories of activities in weather and climate which should be of immediate interest to developing countries.

First, climatology, which is the collection and analysis of past climate data to improve medium — and long-term planning in such activities as irrigation, housing design and animal husbandry.

Thus climatology influences the "capital" type of decisions in planning.

Next there is the short-term and medium prediction of weather — such as forecasting rainfall, hail and temperature.

Weather prediction influences the timing and mode of operations, such as scheduling of sowing or harvesting, — operational decisions.

The third category is weather modification, such as rain formation and hail suppression.

Let us look at two examples where a knowledge of climatology could have led to better decisions. The build-up of industrial pollutants in many Asian cities is a common feature because industries are located without reference to the prevailing wind direction.

The ill-fated East African groundnut scheme of Great Britain, initiated in 1947, is another example; groundnut was chosen because the statistical average rainfall in that area was found suitable for it. But the within-year and between-year variations of rainfall were such that the crop could not have flourished in that locality.

In civil engineering a knowledge of the past trends in the extreme values of the climate is a useful design tool, helping to avoid the excessive cost of over-population and the losses (to life and property) of under-protection. It is no use designing a tower to withstand a wind speed of 50 metres a second when climatological analysis shows that even gusts have never exceeded 35 m/s!

Climatology is immediately relevant to developing countries for three main reasons. One, the methodology for collecting and analysing data for various applications is well established. The crucial needs are for trained personnel.

Two, the cost of data-collection, analysis and adaptation is not very high compared to the benefits.

The WMO has estimated that the cost of climatological information as a proportion of the total cost of a project is only 0.01 percent, 0.03 percent and 0.5 percent for hydrological works, housing construction and town planning, respectively. The WMO also reckons that the benefit-to-cost ratio ranges from 50:1 to 2000:1, depending on the situation and the project.

Three, a number of large-scale development schemes, which are highly weather-sensitive (for example, reforestation and multiple cropping), are now being undertaken in developing countries for which no precedent or little experience is available.

The three main techniques used in weather prediction are synoptic forecasting, statistical procedures and numerical modelling. The use of the last is confined almost entirely to developed countries.

Whereas the state-of-the-art indicates that the best predictions are available for mid-latitude Northern Hemisphere locations (in North America, for example, forecasts for daily temperature and precipitation are available three-five days in advance) the weather prediction capabilities in the developing countries range from non-existent to semi-quantitative (forecasts made 10 or 12 hours in advance), so that the available forecasts have rather limited usefulness for economic planning.

PREDICTION

A number of collaborative programmes in weather prediction exist which provide access to modern equipment and trained personnel at little cost.

One such programme is the Global Atmospheric Research Programme — for the study of the atmospheric processes in the monsoon areas of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the first phase of which began in 1974.

Because there are a number of key differences in the scientific and operational requirements between developed and developing countries, weather prediction — with the aid of such collaborative programme — can play only a partial and/or complementary role. For example, it would be more useful to be able to predict the onset of the summer monsoon in India than to develop the capability for the prediction of the hourly rainfall and temperature in that season.

Another area where improved weather prediction facilities would be a boon to developing countries is disaster warning. Although considerable progress has been made in these areas with the aid of such devices like satellites, coastal radar and instrumented aircraft, much further research is needed to improve reliability and the advance duration of prediction.

Unlike climatology and weather prediction, the art of changing the weather is still in an experimental stage. Although there have been several rain-making experiments using different seeding techniques and mechanisms (such as aircraft sprays and ground nuclei generation) these have not really been fully scientifically scrutinised mainly because they are inherently difficult and costly to monitor.

Also, the ecological impact of extensive and regular weather modification processes (such as fog dissipation and hail suppression) on the region where such work is carried out is as yet imperfectly understood.

One area where weather modification can be of use to developing countries in the near-term is the improvement of water utilisation, using innovative methods like trickle irrigation and run-off agriculture.

Interest in the benefits accruing from a scientific study of the weather and climate, first kindled some 20 years ago in the developed countries, has grown steadily.

In the developing countries, however, these phenomena are still regarded by a large number of people as acts of God about which little or nothing can be done. The initiative to change this attitude has been lacking from climatologists and policy-makers in these countries.

Climatologists have not made sufficient effort to demonstrate the economic utility of their discipline, and policy-makers have by and large disregarded climate in their considerations of the economic development of nations, mainly because of ignorance.

In fairness, though, it must be pointed out that limited resources — processing equipment, trained manpower etc — have also been a reason for the slow growth of the climate sciences in the developing countries.

PRIORITY

Applied climatology should be given a high priority in these countries because of its range of immediate and potential uses. The work should include routine collection of climatic and other data through a wide network of agroclimatic stations, preparation of water budgets, soil studies, crop modelling and the improvement of weather prediction capability.

Weather modification should not be regarded as a priority in these countries at the present time.

It is estimated that the total cost of such a centre (where the work outlined above will be undertaken) would be no more than about \$17 million, an amount which cannot be regarded as prohibitive especially if such a centre is planned and run on a regional basis (for Southern Africa, for example).

It is envisaged that with such a centre the countries involved can participate in and contribute to international and multilateral efforts related to the study of tropical climate for their mutual benefits.

BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN LOTTERY--The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said last night that South African participation in the State Lottery can continue. A South African ticket holder, SB 7360 "Haggis RSA," won the \$50,000 first prize in yesterday's State Lottery draw. The \$15,000 second prize was won by a Salisbury ticket, RB 2914 "Mavis," and the third \$7,500, went to RB 5225 "J and E," of Salisbury. Mr Nkala said in an interview that South African participation in the lottery brought the country foreign exchange, and would be allowed to continue. "If they use their rands to buy lottery tickets, it brings in money. And obviously not every South Africa-bought ticket wins. Therefore, it benefits us. "We also have a moral obligation. People buy tickets in good faith, and if they win, they win. We must pay them out." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

PRC ENGINEERS--The offer by the People's Republic of China to help build Zimbabwe's first national stadium was another example of the friendship between the two countries, the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Ernest Kadungure, said in Salisbury yesterday. At his first meeting with the 14 Chinese engineers who arrived in Salisbury on Friday, the minister thanked the Chinese government and people for their help during the liberation struggle and their continued interest in Zimbabwe after independence. The Chinese Ambassador, Mr Chu Qiyuan, said building the 60,000-seat stadium would take time and effort, "but we are convinced that with co-operation between the two sides we can be successful." The leader of the delegation, Mr Yu Jinfa, said his team would collect basic data for the design of the stadium and discuss with the Zimbabwean Government the proposed site. "On the basis of our study we will present a design scheme and contract," said Mr Yu. He called the construction of the stadium a symbol of friendship between the two countries.--ZIANA [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 13]

MEDIUMS OBJECT TO FEES--Spirit mediums are unhappy with the Government for making them pay association fees, the founder of the True African N'angas' and Spirit Mediums' Association, Dr Mucheka Gombera, said yesterday. Dr Gombera said the spirit mediums were being made to pay fees to Zinatha and this was contrary to tradition. "Traditionally it is the young men and women who give presents to the spirits but now we have a situation where the Government, which is full of young men, compels its elders to pay money.

"We do not object to n'angas paying because they are not spirit mediums, but for spirit mediums to pay is unheard of," he said. Dr Gombera said his association wanted to know whether it was Government policy that spirit mediums should not come out and talk because "at a meeting we held at Gwanzura Stadium some time ago Dr Gordon Chavunduka said spirit mediums were not allowed by the Government to say what had been revealed to them." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 13]

WORKERS' RIOT--Nine workers at the new Wankie power station yesterday pleaded not guilty in Wankie District Court to going on a rampage through their suburb last month. The workers, eight of whom are South Africans on contract here, were said to have broken windows, kicked down doors, thrown stones and committed assaults, leaving a police constable seriously injured in hospital. The riot on November 20 followed complaints about fresh meat shortages and restrictions on women entering the men's quarters, according to the magistrate, Mr Tim Cherry. The court heard evidence given by Mr Elliot Sibanda, a construction company liaison officer and the compound manager. All the accused were remanded in custody and the trial is expected to take a few days. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

ZCTU SEEKS NEW CHIEF--The executive committee of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is to meet next week to decide on a successor to the late Mr Albert Mugabe, who was found dead in a swimming pool at his home in Salisbury. The president of the ZCTU, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, yesterday said the committee will meet to seek a replacement to Mr Mugabe, who was general secretary of the organisation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

ZVOBGO IN BERLIN--The Minister of Local Government and Housing and secretary for information of ZANU (PF), Dr Eddison Zvobgo, on Tuesday met the general secretary of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), Mr Erich Honecker, in Berlin. Dr Zvobgo and Mr Honecker, who is also the State Council chairman of the German Democratic Republic, exchanged views on development of relations between their two countries and parties. In addition, Dr Zvobgo delivered a personal message from the Prime Minister and president of ZANU (PF), Mr Mugabe, to Mr Honecker who, in turn asked the minister to convey cordial greetings to Mr Mugabe.--ZIANA [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 13]

HARARE ELECTRICITY--More than \$124,000 will be spent on electrical work for 1,433 metal-roofed houses in Harare if Salisbury City Council agrees with the recommendation of one of its committees. The money would be spent on making the electricity supply safe. At its last meeting the health, housing and community services committee said the work was of such urgency that it should not be deferred until the next financial year. It was felt that rents should not be increased for this work and the cost should be absorbed by the housing account. The committee felt that another 1.9 million of work in Harare, Highfield, Mabvuku and Mufakose was desirable but not essential and the cost could be recovered either in the selling price or in increased rents. The non-essential programme included the splitting of the supply for 4,000 semi-detached houses in Harare, 1,500 in Highfield, 1,269 in Mabvuku and 2,000 in Mufakose. A survey had proved Glen Norah, Dzivaresekwa, Kambuzuma and Tafara did not need this type of work. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 3]

BRITAIN SOCIETY--The Britain-Zimbabwe Society recently opened its first regional branch in Manchester. The branch is the first to be set up since the society was established in London in October. The chairman is Mr Cosmos Chandisarewa, a student at Salford University, and the vice-chairman is Professor Terence Ranger of the University of Manchester. The society aims to help Zimbabwean visitors to Britain, to provide a flow of information about Zimbabwe and to help Britons intending to visit Zimbabwe. The society hopes to open an office in Salisbury next year. At present it has 15 members but hopes to recruit about 50. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 7]

KANGAI FLIES TO IRAQ--The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, left Salisbury yesterday to attend the second conference of labour ministers of non-aligned and other developing nations in Baghdad from Saturday to next Wednesday. He is expected back home on December 17, a government spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 4]

ZUBA-ACCOZ LINK--The Zimbabwe United Businessmen's Association (ZUBA) is negotiating to affiliate itself with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe (ACCOZ). ZUBA, which claims a membership of 1,500, broke ties with the Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce (ZUCCO) last week. "Since we joined hands with ZUCCO, nothing has happened to benefit the small businessmen in the rural areas," ZUBA president, Mr Rickson Musarurwa, said in an interview. "You only need to visit some stores with as little as \$50 worth of goods in them to find this out." His organisation became linked with ZUCCO earlier this year after the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvenge, appealed for unity among business associations. Working with ACCOZ would be more productive and effective, he said, and he has already had discussions with that body's president, Mr Abner [name indistinct] [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

CONTAINER SERVICES--Container Terminal Services can handle up to 160 containers a day for both import and export at its Makabusi Goods Yard site in Salisbury. Operated on behalf of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, the terminal provides lifting and cartage services on a common-user basis and road haulage in conjunction with George Elcombe transport company. A subsidiary of the Walford Maritime Group, CTS can lift both 20 ft and 40 ft containers of up to 27 tonnes with its recently imported caterpillar AH60 fork lift truck. Although only officially opened last Friday, the terminal handled 697 containers in October and 891 in November. But it is only operating at 50 percent capacity, says Leopold Walford (Zimbabwe) general manager, Mr Anthony Walford. "We have the capacity to handle all containers coming and going out of Salisbury," he claimed. CTS has already handled about 60 percent of the country's containerised tobacco exports. Speedier turnaround time for round hauliers is one of the terminal's main advantages and Mr Walford sees "plenty of scope for growth" of the company's operations. It also has container depots in Kenya and Zambia. In the picture above, a 40 ft container--previously unmanageable--is light work for Container Terminal Services' new fork lift at its Makabusi depot. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 2]

DEADLINE FOR PASSPORTS--Rhodesian and Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports will cease to be valid on January 20, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, announced yesterday. In a statement, the minister said these passports would not be accepted for exit or entry at Zimbabwean border posts after that date. Holders of such passports temporarily outside the country should contact the nearest high commission or embassy if they do not plan to return before January 20. The fee for replacing a valid Rhodesian passport is \$10 and for replacing a valid Zimbabwe Rhodesian passport is \$5. Expired passports cost \$15 to replace. Applications can be made for the replacement of the invalid passports at passport offices and provincial registries in Zimbabwe's main centres. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 1]

UTA AIR LINK--Direct air links between Zimbabwe and France auger well for an expansion of business and trade between the two countries. UTA's inaugural flight from Salisbury to Paris has already sparked off considerable interest from business communities in both countries says the airline's local manager, Mr Robert-Jean Poncet. Air freight bookings are heavy on both sides and should significantly increase Zimbabwe's exports to France. With the biggest network in Africa of any international airline, UTA is also the only European carrier serving four SADCC countries--Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and now Zimbabwe. It will start operating to Malawi next October. Among its subsidiaries is Sofitel--UTH, eighth largest hotel chain in the world. Another subsidiary, UTA Industries, employs 3,500 engineers and technicians specialising in aircraft overhaul, repair and maintenance. It is also involved in aeronautical developments and aviation manufacturing services. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 10 Dec 81 p 2]

S. AFRICANS NEED VISAS--Holders of South African passports who wish to leave and re-enter Zimbabwe have been warned to obtain proper permits before they leave. A spokesman for the Department of Immigration Control said in a statement yesterday that South Africans wishing to visit Zimbabwe would also need visas. "These requirements will be rigidly enforced, and any holder of a South African passport who has not obtained the necessary authority will be refused admission to the country," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 4]

RAIL LINK STILL CUT--The Umtali-Beira rail link, Zimbabwe's shortest outlet to the sea, is still not open, a spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe confirmed yesterday. Traffic on the route was brought to a halt on October 23 when South African-backed saboteurs blew up the road and rail bridges over the Pungwe river, 50 km west of the port city. The spokesman said that according to the latest information from the Mozambican railways authorities the line would be reopened "some time this week." Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 1]

RACISM CHARGED--Umtali--Racialism still exists in Zimbabwe's education system, the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said here yesterday. Speaking to teachers, parents and pupils at Gonongono School, he said that nowhere were the "subtle manifestations of racism" more entrenched than in education. "The abolition of community schools and zoning has not really changed the basic ethic of this system. The few non-whites who live in wealthy suburbs and attend former white schools still feel themselves superior because they have been admitted into the white world," he said. "Our whole education system--books, handouts, circulars, and any reading materials should be thoroughly cleansed of racist epithets."--Ziana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 81 p 1]

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